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SHIRTWAIST MEN OF PITTSBURG

Tell us not in mournful numbers
There's a dearth of shirtwaist men;
Tell us not that this male fashion
Will be never seen again;
For now all about the city,
And on all its thoroughfares,
Men are going in a hurry,
And each one a shirtwaist wears.

There's no gaudiness of color
In this article of dress;
There are neither frills nor ribbons,
Not a sign of giddiness.
For these waists are made of flannel,
And the hue is modest grey,
And there's nothing indicating
They are meant for mere display.

'Round the neck they're fitting snugly,
At the throat they're buttoning;
There are sleeves of faultless pattern,
So that arms may freely swing,
And these shirts are so constructed
That they're hanging gracefully
From the shoulders of the wearer
Down to where his waist should be.

But the most effective feature
Of these shirtwaists is the string,
Which can be manipulated
For the nicest puckering
And then when the wearer's hungry,
And by inward pangs annoyed,
He can draw the string in tighter
And close up the aching void.

All around this bustling city,
And on every thoroughfare,
Go these men attired so neatly,
Caring not how others stare.
They're the men who carry letters,
And of heat they're not afraid;
They are cool when others swelter,
For in shirtwaists they're arrayed.
—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

LITTLE RAGTAG.

I.

Say, there, Little Ragtag,
Whose sweet child are you?
Teeth as white as ivory, eyes the sky's own blue,
Lips like dainty rosebuds dipt in the morning dew;
A face that's even finer than a face of Grecian mold,
Hair all matted, tangled, like tangled thread of gold,
A voice that's even softer than the song an angel sings,
Softer than the melodies that slumber in the strings
Of harps and mandolins, softer than the croon
Of meadowlarks and orioles, sung in the summer noon.
Say there, Little Vagabond, tell me little shrew,
Whose sweet child, I wonder,
Whose dear child are you?

II.

Tell me, Little Ragtag,
Whose sweet child are you?
Impudent the sunbeams that kiss these little rags!
Naughty, scented breezes, when they touch these little tags,
These little strings and tatters that grace a form, I ween,
That would arouse the envy of an Oriental queen.
Are you a bit of daylight in the darkness of a life?
A sunglint in the fastnesses? A triumph in the strife?
Are you cheering some poor fellow as adown the way he plods?
Are you mamma's child, or papa's, humanity's, or God's?
Tell me, Little Vagabond, out here in the street,
Smiling, winking playfully, at every soul you meet—
God bless the little urchin! God save the little shrew!—
Say there, Little Ragtag,
Whose sweet child are you?
New Orleans Times-Democrat.

VENUS OF MILO EMITTING INVISIBLE RAYS

Some very novel experiments in photography were recently made by Dr. Gustave Le Bon, a distinguished French scientist, says the New York Herald.

After careful study he concluded that phosphorescence could be made both invisible and visible—or, rather, that the latter could be transferred into the former—and he soon found a practical method of effecting the transformation. Certain bodies, he says, which have been treated with visible phosphorescence, such as sulphuret of calcium, are able for a period of almost two years to emit in darkness rays which are absolutely invisible.

Dr. Le Bon has also proved that these rays have a spectrum analogous to that of light, and that they can be refracted, polarized and used for the purpose of making an impression on photographic plates. He claims that a statue, or other object, which has been treated with visible phosphorescence in this manner, and which has been placed in darkness, where no one can see it, may be photographed. A picture of the Venus of Milo was taken by him in this manner, and a sheet of paper pasted on the statue clearly showed, as it had intercepted the strange, invisible rays.

Work of this kind cannot be done quickly, neither can it be done with an ordinary photographic apparatus. Dr. Le Bon claims, however, that excellent results can be produced after a little practice and that the necessary changes can be made in the ordinary camera at a trifling expense. The sulphuret, he points out, will retain for an unlimited period the property of becoming luminous during those minutes that the photographer is at work.

All phosphorescent substances, however, cannot be used for these experiments, for, while they succeed admirably with sulphurets of calcium, barium or stronthium, they prove an utter failure when the sulphuret of zinc or diamond is used. The reason is because the phosphorescence inherent in the latter only manifests itself when they are heated and is not affected in the least by the projection of invisible rays.

His Reliance.

"Do you really believe in your profession of faith healing?"

"It depends," said the man who is advertising occult powers, "on whether you mean as a medical aid or a financial investment."—Washington Star.

YOUR OWN FRUIT GARDEN

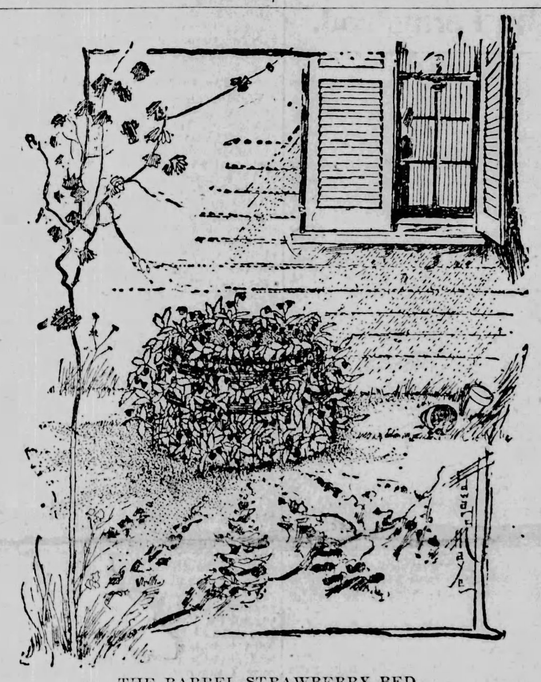
An Acre Is None Too Much, But an Ordinary Lot Will Suffice for It.

The fruit garden comes well within the range of household economics. An acre is none too much for it, yet it may be brought within the confines of an ordinary village lot. The tiniest back yard has space for at least a grape vine, a dwarf fruit tree and a strawberry barrel. Set the vine so it may be trained over a light trellis shading the back door. Dig out a hole for it at least three feet square and board the hole all around with rough lumber painted with coal tar. This will last a long time and keep the vine roots from damaging drains or cellar walls, if, every fall, when the sap is well down, the roots are cut along the board-line with an ax or sharp-edged spade. Such root pruning properly done is an aid to health and fruitfulness.

In the corner farthest from the vine set the tree. The strawberry barrel needs all the light and sunshine possible. It must be stout and well hooped, otherwise it is not worth while. Begin by taking out one head, then bore the sides full of two-inch holes and the bottom full of half-inch ones. Bury it half way, stems the earth should be kept light and loose, and in winter the whole root spread needs a good coat of coarse manure. Train the vines up against the fance or on wires stretched inside it. Keep the canes well shortened, and summer prune from June forward, rubbing off all but two or three new shoots. In the fall cut back these new canes to sound fully ripened wood.

All along beside the end fence dig a trench four feet wide and five feet deep, the whole plot breadth. Board up the sides stoutly with well-tarred boards, then fill in the first with a foot of stones, brickbats, old shoes, bones and general coarse litter. Upon top of that put six inches of rotted manure, and cover with rich earth to within a foot of the top. Thus, in spite of the boarding which will keep in the roots, the trees will be in no danger of starving.

Plant dwarf fruit trees in the ditch, spreading out their roots well, then filling in the remaining foot with the finest, lightest earth. Tramp and pack firmly, heaping the earth a little, then mulch the whole trench surface thickly as to keep down the weeds. Once in six months or so rake off the mulch, dig up



THE BARREL STRAWBERRY BED.

fill with very rich earth, set some sort of drain in the middle, and let the earth slope lightly toward the drain. Plant a strong vine in every hole and a row all around the top. A barrel prepared in May or June and well tended, especially if planted with pot-grown vines, ought to bear next season. The main trouble is to keep it well watered. In warm weather water it twice a day, before sunrise and late in the afternoon. Once a week give a copious watering of liquid manure. Pick out all weeds with a garden trowel. Protect through the winter with boughs of cornstalks. In spring, as soon as the buds swell, water plentifully, and, until the berries are within a fortnight of ripening, give liquid manure twice a week. When the earliest fruit begins turning white stop the manure water, but double the supply of fresh. By renewing earth and vines every second year, after bearing time, the barrel may be kept indefinitely in commission.

A plot of 95 by 50 feet may be made to yield an astonishing supply of fruit. Given such dimension in the brick shape unluckily so common, run narrow paths down each side next the fences and plant in them grape vines with roots projecting inward. For six inches around the whole space, using a three-tined fork, and never prying out the roots, replace the mulch, thickening it as necessary, and water whenever there is even a hint of drought. Fruit trees will always be the better for a copious sunset watering, also at midday or 1 o'clock, if the leaves droop perceptibly.

A good tree selection is a pear, a peach, a plum, or a cherry. Choose a very early pear and a very late peach. Very early peaches seldom bear fruit enough to be worth while. A medium early sort will give more satisfaction. Keep down all suckers. Dwarf trees being grafted upon other than their own roots, if alien shoots come up, the budded trunk will die. Summer prune, which means pinch back all shoots to a compact symmetrical head, flattish rather than round, with no branch extending beyond the trench. Every spring dig away the earth around the trunks down to the crown of the root, examine, for borers, and if found, dig them out and burn. Wash the trunk well with strong soap suds the first warm day. If insects attack the foliage, either cover them, a tree at a time, with a sheet or burn half a pound of sulphur underneath it, or spray well with some insecticide.—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE MOST LONELY LIGHTHOUSE

The most lonely lighthouse in the world is that which was completed in December, 1899, on the summit of a vast rock known as the Eilean Mohr, westernmost of the Flannan islands, or Seven Hunters, off the outer Hebrides. The nearest inhabited point is 17 miles distant, and when the lighthouse was contracted for, it took four years to erect it. The situation is so exposed that all the material employed, and even the horses had to be raised by cranes from the boats at the landing place and swung to the summit of the rock.

It was here recently that a terrible tragedy occurred. The light having been extinguished for two nights, an investigation was ordered, when it was found that all three of the keepers had been swept away by the sea, probably while repairing an accident to the crane. The lighthouse stood intact, but tenantless, and the places of the unfortunate men had to be filled by volunteers. The light, which is of 140,000 candle power, can be seen in clear weather 24 miles.

New Begging Game.

A new profession has been practiced apparently for years by an enterprising mendicant of Sydney. Dressed in a respectable suit of clothes, he has sauntered through the streets explaining to passers-by that he has accidentally left his tobacco pouch at home, and would be obliged for a "bill" for his pipe. Colonials are so open-handed with their property that in a day's work he has collected a valuable stock, which he has "classed" at night and sold to tobacconists. He was lately shown up by stopping the same man with the same story about his own forgetfulness within a quarter of an hour! It is an interesting legal point whether he can be punished. If so, one is liable to be arrested for asking a stranger for a match.—London Chronicle.

Didn't Know Its Equivalent.

We were speaking of the sagacity of dogs.

The conventional story of the pointer which pointed upon the near approach of a man by the name of Partridge, and just been told.

"That reminds me," Smithson remarked, "of a dog I once owned. One day when I had the dog with me, I met a man by the name of Vogel, but the dog didn't do a thing."

"And why was this?" we clamored eagerly.

"Because," replied Smithson, "the dog was an Irish setter and didn't understand Dutch."

Here the house stood for a round.—Detroit Journal.

Secretary Gage and the Mission Pupil Who Became His Mascot

LYMAN J. GAGE.
Secretary of the Treasury.
(From the oil painting in the Treasury Department, Washington.)

A pretty little story about Secretary Gage comes from Chicago, his old home, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune. When a young man, employed during the week as a bank clerk, he used to go on Sunday afternoons to the Foster Mission and try to impress upon a class of poor boys some of the fundamental principles of upright living. His lessons were eminently practical, rather than doctrinal or dogmatic, and they were reinforced by occasional visits to the homes of the pupils, evidences of interest in the welfare of their families, such aid as could be given to the sick and to those seeking employment and the like. On the second day of the new year, 1859, Mr. Gage made each of his boys a present of a book and a bright new silver dollar.

Thirty-one years later the president of the Fourth National bank, of Chicago, was seated in his office one day when a big, black bearded, foreign looking man entered and said, after a brief pause: "Mr. Gage, do you not remember me? My name is Karrovski. Does that help you any?"

The man was of kindly aspect and neatly clad and did not at all suggest the typical anarchist of whom the capitalists of that day stood in some dread; but Mr. Gage did not seem entirely comfortable as he shook his head in response.

"Perhaps this will help your memory," remarked the stranger, holding forth a little volume. Mr. Gage took it and glanced it over curiously. On the flyleaf was written in the hand of his more youthful days:

TO FRED KARROVSKI,
from his Sunday school teacher,
Jan. 2, 1859. L. J. GAGE.

"Here is another souvenir," added the speaker, holding forth an old fashioned silver dollar, with the figure of Liberty seated on a cotton bale, and bearing the date 1859.

"These two gifts," he added, "I have kept among the few treasures of my childhood. I never could bear to spend that dollar. It was a great thing for a poor boy like myself to have a young man who represented everything that was great and prosperous in my young eyes take so warm an interest in me. Whatever else I might have parted with, these I was bound to hold on to till I could prove that the good words of counsel and encouragement you used to say to me had not been thrown away. I am in a respectable business and have saved my money. I have married, and a family is growing up about me. Your name has always been a household word in our home. On Sundays from time to time my boys say to me, 'Father, tell us the story of Mr. Gage, and show us the book he gave you.' I have read the book through to them more than once. Now I wish you would write in it again."

Mr. Gage found a vacant place on the fly leaf for a new inscription, in which he recorded his pleasure at finding that Mr. Karrovski had prospered so well and become so good and useful a citizen. This he signed with the new date, 1899.

In 1893 his old pupil visited him again and obtained another inscription. In 1897, after the election of President McKinley, and when it was generally known who was to be the secretary of the treasury in the new cabinet, he was called upon to set up another autographic milestone, as it were, on the path of his own life and that of the poor Polish boy.

This year, after it was decided that Mr. Gage was to be secretary for four years more, back came the book and the dollar as a reminder that a further important stage had been reached. It looks now as if Mr. Karrovski would have to have his book enlarged if it is to continue in service as a periodical album. As for Mr. Gage, he has made up his mind that Karrovski is his mascot.

INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS AND THEIR METHODS

In the course of a brief speech early in the Presidential campaign of 1900, Senator Hanna remarked that he did not know of a trust in the United States. The remark was both attacked and ridiculed by the Democratic press of the country; but it was, and is, literally true. There is not a trust in the country to-day.

The matter is simply one of definition. Let us recall the way in which trusts were organized. Suppose it was agreed, among the stockholders of six different companies manufacturing agricultural machinery, to put their affairs in the hands of a trust. A board of trustees was selected. Each stockholder of each of the six separate companies turned over his stock to these trustees, receiving therefor a certificate showing the number of shares he had put in trust, and of which company. These trustees voted the stock, thus having in their hands the full control of the business of each and all of the companies. The stockholders received their dividends, but the trustees managed the joint business. Such an organization was a trust.

The trust plan, however, had its objections. In the first place it was not always a good arrangement for the stockholders, for the trustees had absolute and unqualified power. All the old organizations were kept intact; and, in the case used above for illustration, not only were salaries to be paid to the trustees themselves, but all the officers, from president down, of the six original corporations were retained in office with their salaries. When the demand was dull one or more of the plants would be shut down to reduce production correspondingly, but the salaries of the officials of that company went on. As a rule, there was so little reduction in operating expenses that the only way to increase profits was to put up the selling price, and thus saddle it on the consumer. Lastly, many states passed laws prohibiting the trust method of combining productive industries.

As a result, there is not to-day a trust in the United States. All have gone out of existence, by adopting a new method of combination, which is perfectly lawful in any state, and which increases profits by cutting off useless salaries and expenses, and introducing economies in the sales department. Let us illustrate this method by using the same example as before—that of six independent companies manufacturing agricultural implements.

Under the new method a new company was organized. Each stockholder of each of the six companies received stock in the new company in exchange for his old stock. The original six companies went out of existence, and the new company took its place. In place of six companies, each with, say 500 stockholders, there was now one company with 3,000 stockholders. The six sets of officers were cut off, and one new set managed the business of the six plants.

The other advantages may be briefly summarized. The operating expenses are thus largely reduced—not by reducing wages of the employes, but by cutting off useless offices and their salaries. A large number of needless middlemen are cut off. Instead of each of the six original companies being obliged to maintain distributing warehouses at various railroad centers, one warehouse in each city does the work for the new company. The cost of material is reduced, by purchasing at wholesale for all the six plants, through one purchasing agent instead of six; the force of bookkeepers, clerks, etc., is largely reduced. Profits are largely increased, without increasing the price to the consumer, or cutting down wages.

The word "trust" is not in any sense properly applied to these corporations which have been made by the combination of the stockholders of a number of individual companies. The politicians use it so, but incorrectly.

There is probably no intelligent American citizen but is proud of the great expansion of our foreign trade in manufactured articles. If one will study the statistics of an export trade for the past four years, he will note that the greatest increase in this class of exports is in manufactures of iron and steel. This includes an enormous list of articles, from locomotives and railroad bridges to monkey-wrenches, locks and hinges. Why are we enabled to compete with European manufacturers of these articles? First, because ours are better or at least equal to theirs; second, we can fill future orders more quickly—as in the case of locomotives and railway bridges; and, third, we can underseli them, as a rule.

Then comes the natural question: The wages of labor are greater in the United States than in Europe; how can we possibly undersell them?

The answer is: These combinations of a large number of individual companies into one great company, has rendered this possible. Here is an explanation of how it has been done.

The steel and iron industry in this country was, up to within a few years ago, managed in this way: The iron mines were owned by separate companies which mined the ore and sold it. The coal mines were the property of another set of companies. The coke ovens were owned by still other companies, which bought coal at the mines and burned it into coke. The iron furnaces had still another set of owners. They bought their ore of the mining companies, their coke and coal of those companies, produced pig iron and steel blooms, and sold these to mills and foundries to be worked up. Everything was disconnected.

Now look at the present method! The big steel company—or "combine," if you like that word better—owns iron mines on the southern shore of Lake Superior. It mines its ore, and puts it aboard its own vessels, which take it to Conneaut or Ashtabula; it is then placed aboard the cars of a railroad which is owned by the steel company, and taken to the furnaces. Elsewhere—in Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio—the steel company owns coal mines; it digs the coal, converts it into coke in its own ovens, and transports this coke on its own railroad to the furnace. There the iron and steel are manufactured; and from the Bessemer converter the liquid steel is carried to the steel mills, where it is turned into railway rails, structural steel for bridges and buildings, and into sheets, bars and rods, ready to be manufactured into smaller articles.

In the mining of ore and coal, the making of coke, the transportation by water and rail, the company pays only actual cost. The profits on each of these, which were inevitable under separate control, are abolished. A vast number of middlemen and officials are gotten rid of. The cheapening of production is so great that in many great lines of iron and steel manufactures, we can undersell our European competitors, who still use the old methods of business. Hence our export trade in these things is increasing enormously. This means more manufactures and more workmen employed and better conditions all around. And this enormous increase in these exports would have been impossible if it had not been for the great combinations of companies into one vast company.

These huge corporations are not a menace to the working classes in the least, all the political agitators in the country notwithstanding. They are a help to the national prosperity, because they increase our manufactures and our exports. They can injure the consumer in only one way—that is, by putting up prices. It is this danger which must be guarded against by some well-considered legislation, which is a task for careful and conservative statesmen, not for demagogues and blatherskites.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

How All Can Be Equal.

"I tell you, sir," said the pedestrian, with feeling, "it is quite time these automobiles were brought up with a round turn. They seem to think they are entitled to exclusive privileges in the streets."

"Not at all," replied the automobilist. "We ask only privileges that are open to all. We expect no consideration that is not given to every one. We want perfect equality."

"Equality!"

"Yes, sir; equality. If you do not receive the same treatment that we demand it is your own fault."

"How so?"

"You have foolishly neglected to buy an automobile."—Chicago Post.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS RIFLE A TOMB

When Dewey's squadron entered Manila bay on the mission that was to change the destinies of the Philippines, the first shot fired at him came from Corregidor island, at the entrance to the harbor. This island, because of its strategical position, has gone down in naval history, yet few people know how it got its name, says the New York Herald.

Recent unfortunate events which compelled the government to step in and prevent further desecration of the tomb of Corregidor, its discoverer, have brought its history into prominence. Corregidor was a Spanish explorer, and was buried on the island, where a handsome tomb had been erected to his memory.

When the Spanish surrendered Corregidor island to the Americans, a company of soldiers and hospital men were sent there to establish a hospital. While in Manila, the soldiers had heard many stories of the Corregidor tomb. One of the stories given out was that a vast

amount of jewelry and money had been stored away in the tomb.

As soon as the American soldiers landed on the island, they at once tore their way into the monument, but failed to find anything of value. A rust-eaten sword and a few trinkets were all that was found.

The picture shows the hole that the American soldiers made in the tomb.

ABANDONED CAPITALS.

A wealth of history and romance lies untold in the half-forgotten stories of abandoned state capitals, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Kaskaskia, the first capital of Illinois, has been swallowed up by the encroaching Mississippi river, and others have shared in varying degrees the stings and arrows of misfortune.

Cahaba, the former capital of Alabama, is not even a town now, being returned by the census as precinct 16, in Dallas county. Several years ago the town site was sold for taxes, and was bought by a negro for a few hundred dollars.

The owners of plantations and the rich traders lived in baronial style, their houses being of the architecture of the south at that day, with large halls and rooms, and verandas occupying almost as much space as the rooms themselves. Extensive grounds surrounded each and flowers bloomed in profusion, while magnolias, oaks and cedars were found in abundance. Blooded horses neighed and pranced in and about the stables and cocks strutted in the barn yards.

The capital had been moved before the confederacy was born, and when the war was over the few men who had any money left tried to start up business and put new life into the old place, but could not. A few years later even the county seat was transferred to Selma, and Cahaba was dead. Some wealthy men tore down their houses and had them rebuilt in Selma, and soon the few remaining houses were left tenantless.

FUTURE RULER OF AUSTRIA

The Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria only child of the ill-fated Crown Prince Rudolph, will be 18 next September. The aged Emperor Francis Joseph is very much devoted to his granddaughter, who is both pretty and accomplished, and there is considerable talk in Austria to the effect that the emperor would like the Salic law put aside in her favor, as was done in the case of Maria Theresa. The archduchess is much beloved and it is understood that the Viennese favor the idea of her being their future sovereign. Whatever her position in the years to come, she will be on her marriage one of the wealthiest of the royal

ARCHDUCHESS ELIZABETH OF AUSTRIA.
The Late Prince Rudolph's Daughter.

brides, for, in addition to her father's large private fortune, she was left by the late empress a valuable collection of gems and jewels, and will ultimately possess an eighth part of the large fortune now accumulating at compound interest belonging to the insane ex-Empress Carlotta.

This Girl Breaks Divorce Record

Claudia Rodgers is the grandniece of Joseph Jefferson. She is a little over 16 years old, but has already broken the divorce record, and a number of others as well. She was married in March last to a young man named Montgomery, and lived with him just three days. Then she applied for and obtained a divorce. Miss Rodgers was an actress at 6, a buck and wing dancer at 10, a singer at 12, known as "the girl with the baritone voice," a grammar school graduate at 14, and a wife at 15. Miss Rodgers thinks her marriage to young Montgomery was one of the funniest things that could have happened, and she now tells freely what a joke it seems to be. She says she has been stage struck ever since she was a little child. She was born and reared in Kansas City, and was put on the stage as a child by her uncle, William Warren, the theatrical manager of Kansas City. Farjeon, the novelist, is her cousin.

The Wife of Charles Dickens

Among the many interesting Dickens portraits which appeared in the London Bookman the other day was one of the novelist's wife, reproduced herewith. It gives an excellent idea of the fresh, tall, plump creature whose amiable expression indicated an essentially commonplace mind.

It is 31 years since Dickens died, and his memory is bearing well the test of time. New editions of his books are

MRS. CHARLES DICKENS.

continually coming from the press, and he has made his characters a part of literature after a fashion unknown to any current novelist. It may be by force of exaggeration—but they live, all the same.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

Wellington on one occasion, started Sir Herbert Maxwell tells us, at 1 a. m., rode to a place twenty-eight miles distant, there held a review, and was back at the place from which he had started for dinner between 4 and 5 p. m. He galloped twenty-six miles and back to see whether damage had been done to a pontoon train. He rode seventeen miles, two hours from Frenada to Undiel Redrigo, where he dined, gave a ball, and stopped, was in the saddle again at 7:30 a. m. galloped back to Frenada by 8, and was doing business again at noon. He rode regularly an hour and a half, and 18 and after dinner wrote again from 9 till 12.

It must be essential to every general, and indeed to every man who is bearing a heavy load of anxious business, to be a sleeper. Napoleon was a first-rate sleeper, so was Pitt, so was Brougham, so was Mr. Gladstone, so was Wellington. At Salamanca Wellington, leaving his command on the battle field to his aid de camp, "Watch the French through your glass, Fritz Roy. I am going to take a rest. When they reach that copse near the cap in the hills wake me." He was asleep in a minute, in the midst of the critical operations before Waterloo, feeling weary, he said himself down, put a newspaper over his face, and took a nap.—Goldwin Smith in the Atlantic.

His Unlucky Day.

Even the least superstitious are often struck by the misfortunes which attend some persons on certain dates. A large firm in the city of Rochester, N. Y., is illustrative of the fact. On June 12 an employe lost his left arm by coming in contact with machinery. The accident disabled him for his then employment, and he was given a messenger's position. On another June 12 he was run over in the Strand while on an errand, result, a broken leg. The next accident was a fall on the stairs in the firm's building, again June 12, the right arm broken that time. The fourth mishap on another anniversary broke three ribs. The firm took the case into consideration and issued an order that in future the employe was to take a holiday on that date, an order which he has now complied for several years.—London Chronicle.

Chief Wilkie Fooled the Public. But Did Not Intend to Do So.

"Set a counterfeiter to catch a counterfeiter," is an adaptation from Vidocq which never fails to bring a conscious smile to the face of Chief Wilkie, of the United States secret service. And thereby hangs a tale, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune.

Several years ago an epidemic of stories of East Indian jugglery swept over the American press. Wilkie, who was then assistant city editor of the Chicago Tribune, had a theory that the miracles described were merely imaginary, the result of hypnotism. So he wrote an interview with a fictitious personage called Fred Sellmore, whom he gave a vacant lot habitation in Chicago, and whom he described as a man of wealth and leisure and an expert amateur photographer. Sellmore told of a trip he had lately made around the world, picking up on his way an old friend, an art student, in Paris, and taking him to India, where they went into the mountains and got hold of one of the most eminent local magicians. The latter performed for them a number of his tricks, the artist sketching everything he saw, and Sellmore taking, simultaneously, snap-shots with his camera.

When the films were developed, a remarkable fact appeared. The artist had drawn the wizard throwing a partly unwound ball of twine into the air, and a boy climbing the dangling strand till he disappeared in the sky. Sellmore had snapped the boy as he was mounting aloft, but the plates showed neither the boy nor the string—only the old man squatting on the ground. There were other feats of a like character sketched and photographed with corresponding results.

By way of adding realism to the story Wilkie had one of the Chicago Tribune artists prepare lifelike pictures, supposed to have been copied from Sellmore's photographs and his friend's drawings, contrasting in the most striking manner what they saw with what they thought they saw. It was the expectation of the author of the skit that its fictitious character would speak for itself among the intelligent readers of the newspaper, but that it would afford an amusing point of departure for a discussion which might lead to important discoveries. He was astonished and perhaps a little chagrined at the avidity with which the exchanges took up and printed it as a serious narrative, sometimes with editorial

JOHN E. WILKIE.
Chief of the Secret Service, Treasury Department.

comment which charged the situation with all the more embarrassing possibilities for the future.

Nearly half a generation has passed since then, but from time to time somebody pulls that story from its pigeonhole, brushes the dust and cobwebs from it and starts it on its rounds again. At first Wilkie was afraid to confess his deception to the public; of late years, he has been too much amused to do so, particularly since some not too scrupulous contemporaries of the Chicago Tribune have changed a few names and dates and appropriated the whole matter as their own "sensation." Investigators of phrsic phenomena in all parts of the world have written letters of inquiry about it, and to these the truth has doubtless been told. A professor of metaphysics in a Scotch university, however, neglected to write, and as a consequence has gravely cited the original story, in a book he has lately published, as an illustration of the influence of one mentality upon another apparently quite independent of it. To him, as to many others, this article will convey the first intimation that the Sellmore interview, like the magic it described, was not all it seemed.

Recent Literature.

The following new issues have been received by The Blade from the publishers named:

From F. M. Buckles & Co., 11 East 16th street, New York:

The Mysterious Burglar, by George E. Walsh, is a story reputed to be told by a professional burglar. It is excellent, and the mystery is preserved to the end.

Two Cousins and a Castle, by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron, is a very readable love tale of English country life.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

The Tribulations of a Princess, by an anonymous author, is a gossipy novel, filled with personal recollections of the Austrian and Russian courts. It is very readable, and illustrated with photographic half-tones.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Abandoned Farmer, by Sidney H. Preston, is a novel—supposed to be the experience of a young city man who moves his family to the country.

From Small, Maynard & Co., Boston:

The Grapes of Wrath, by Miss Mary Harriott Norris, is an excellent story of the civil war, the scenes in New Jersey, Virginia and Richmond.

From Henry Malkan, William street, New York:

Indian Basketry, by George Wharton James, contains a great fund of information in basket making by the American Indians. It is extremely interesting.

From The Frederick A. Stokes Co., 5 East 16th street, New York:

Ensign Knightly, by A. E. W. Mason, is a book of fifteen short stories, the first naming the volume. All have strength and power.

From The Camelot Co., Philadelphia:

Love-In-a-Mist, by Post Wheeler, is a volume of some two hundred poems, many of which are newspaper favorites.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue, New York:

From the Unsounded Sea, by Nellie K. Blissett, is a novel, the scene of which is on the shores of the Mediterranean. There is a wierd supernatural vein in it.

From Street & Smith, New York:

The Heavenly Twins by Madame Sarah Grand, is a cheap edition of the book which won fame for the author.

From The Scroll Publishing Co., Chicago:

A Day of Reckoning, or, She Rode a Bicycle, by Ernest Hope, is a novel which shows the awful fate of wives who ride bicycles in bloomers.

From Henry Olendorf Shepard, 214 Monroe street, Chicago:

The Rubiayat of Omar Khayyam. This is another of the many versions of the famous work of the Persian poet.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

China and the Allies, by Henry Savage Landor, is a work in two large volumes, beginning with the causes which led to the anti-foreign outbreak, and carries the story down to the end of hostilities. There are nearly 200 illustrations, from actual photographs.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

Ten Singing Lessons, by Madame Marchesi, the world-famed teacher, is a book which gives much of the method which has made her celebrate.

The Brown-Cap Sisters, by Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, is a very amusing little play, written for lawn or parlor presentation.

From A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago:

A History of the American People, by Francis Newton Thorpe, is a comprehensive and scholarly volume, discussing not only the growth of the country, but its progress in industries, science, etc.

From Cassell & Co., 79 West 18th street, New York:

Two practical manuals are Taxidermy and Practical Draughtsmen's Work. The first handbook contains directions for the skinning, stuffing and mounting of birds, mammals and fish. The second deals with the principles upon which mechanical and architectural drawings are made. Both volumes are fully illustrated with engravings and diagrams.

EXTRAORDINARY RECENT HIVING OF BEES

Bees are easy enough to handle if you understand how to manage them, says the New York Herald. In the accompanying picture is shown a whole swarm, gathered upon a tree branch, which a lady (in Washington, D. C.) is

coolly putting into a hive. She will encourage them to enter by brushing them with the feather which she holds in her right hand.

The bees could sting the lady to death in five minutes if they took a notion to do so. Scientists say that the poison of a honey bee is probably as intense and as deadly as that of a rattlesnake, though the quantity secreted by a single individual is too small to cause any injury beyond a painful swelling. Many stings, however, are dangerous, and have often been known to destroy the life of a human being.

These are carnolian bees, an imported race from Austria, which are very gentle. If they are not roughly treated, they never think of stinging anybody.

QUEER PLACE FOR MULE'S HEAD

"By the way," said a banker from Mississippi, "I have seen much comment in the papers recently on the fact that there is a mule's head on the United States ten-dollar note of recent issue, and for a long time I was very much puzzled about the matter and could find no satisfactory explanation of it. The mule's head had been plainly engraved on the note. That was certain. I advanced all sorts of theories about the matter and heard other men do likewise. I heard many curious theories advanced by men who were trying to account for the appearance of the mule's head upon the note in commemoration of the fact that Sampson had killed a mule in the late war at Matanzas, and he said good naturedly as that was the only thing he killed during the war he supposed the government had put the head of the mule on the note in order to keep the event fresh in the minds of the people. This, of course, is merely the funny side of the question. By inquiry I have found out why it was, and the singular thing about the matter is that so many persons engaged in the banking business have been unable to account for it. It was all caused by the mistake of an engraver. Whether or not the mistake was intentional I do not know, but at any rate it was a clever prank, and the department did not enjoy the joke. Really the mule's head on the note is an eagle. The form of the eagle was changed somewhat, so that the wings drooped after the fashion of the mule's ears. The tail of the eagle is up, and this gives the picture almost the exact appearance of a mule's ears.

"This is, so I understood the way the thing happened, and after a more careful examination I have been able to understand the mystery of the mule's head so far as Uncle Sam's money is concerned."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Sometimes Treacherous.

"What a man wants nowadays," remarked the earnest citizen, "is ideas."

"Yes," answered the semi-flippant person, "but a great deal depends on knowing what to do with them. Sometimes ideas don't accomplish anything more for a man than to get him into a political argument."—Washington Star.

PECULIARITY OF A KING

Rebuke for an Actor and Reproof for a Beauty.

Like all the rest of us, the king has his peculiarities, writes a candid Englishman. One of the most marked of these is that he is particular, to the verge of severity, on the subject of decorations that should be worn. How they should be worn, when they should be worn, are matters to which he has always given the closest attention. Of this idiosyncrasy, many stories are told. Here are a few:

The first relates to that most popular henchman of the king, Sir Dighton Probyn. He has the right to wear many decorations, including the coveted Victoria Cross. Among his honors is a cross of a leading Danish order, of which he is a knight, and a second Danish distinction of less eminence. One evening at Sandringham, a year or two ago, a large party had assembled at the bidding of the Prince and Princess of Wales for dinner. Indeed, so many were the guests that Sir Dighton and one or two others found places at a small table, a sort of "overflow" dining table in the corner of the room.

It so happened that the date was the birthday of the king of Denmark, although the dinner was not specially in honor of that event. Sir Dighton, ever a courtier, had remembered the anniversary, and, in dressing for dinner, had affixed to his coat the small star of the chief Danish order, but either did not look for or could not find the insignia of the lesser in importance. Dinner was announced, and Sir Dighton was deep in the discussion of an excellent menu, when a footman brought him a message from his royal master to the following effect: "H. R. H. is surprised to see that Sir Dighton Probyn is not wearing the Order of ——." Sir Dighton had there and then to fetch the order, and reappeared with it displayed in the correct position. In telling the story he said that he was amazed that his involuntary omission should have been noticed by the prince, who was sitting at the corner of the main dining table furthest from himself.

A friend of mine was staying as fellow-guest with the king some time back at a country house for a week-end. The king had, as prince, the custom of sending his equerry or servant to the guests (this was entirely a male party), informing them what his wish was as to wearing decorations. On this evening, my friend had received the message: "H. R. H. desires gentlemen to wear the ribbons and buttons of their orders." He is a careless man, and he stuck two English orders and one foreign decoration on the lapel of his dress coat, and never heeded the exact positions. A few minutes to the dinner hour he came out into the passage and was making his way to the stairs, when he met the prince, who was also about to descend. He stood aside, but the prince motioned him to join him, and they went down together.

As they reached the first landing, the prince, who had been looking attentively at my friend's coat, stopped, and, much to the latter's confusion, said, taking hold of the lapel: "These ribbons should not be placed so. That one," pointing to a foreign one, "has no place there at all on the present occasion; and of those two," pointing to the English ribbons, "the order should be reversed." My friend murmured his apologies, and the prince said: "I know it is not always easy to understand, but I like care to be given to such matters."

My third story has to do with a well-known and popular English actor, who, in a play in which he appeared with great success, acted the part of a Russian general. The private was present one evening, and noticed that across his uniform coat the actor wore a row of six or seven crosses and stars. When the curtain fell on the first act, the prince sent an inquiry to ask the actor to visit the royal box. Much gratified, Mr. —— hurried to obey, but upon entrance, instead of the congratulations he expected, the prince, after a cool greeting, pointed to the row of gew-gaws on the military coat, saying, with some severity: "May I ask what they are supposed to represent?"

Now the truth was that they were imitation jewels and crosses, supplied by a costumer, such as any actor would naturally wear. Mr. —— very feebly answered that they were to represent such Russian military and civil orders as a general of the czar's army would probably possess. "Really," said the prince ironically, "and you call yourself an artist. I am surprised that you have not taken more trouble to be exact. I think your uniform would become you better if you dispense in the next act with those ludicrous ornaments." And the actor did.

But perhaps the most severe reproof which the king ever gave a subject in the matter of decorations was that administered to a very pretty young girl in a ball-room. The prince had invited her to dance, and she, much gratified, had taken a turn or two, when the prince noticed upon her breast the small diamond star of a well-known English order. "May I ask you where you got that from?" he said, indicating the little jewel. The girl, blushing a great deal, answered that her fiance (a young officer of great distinction) had lent it to her to wear. "Indeed," said his royal highness coldly, "please unpin it and return it to Lieut.-Col. Sir ——, and inform him that such jewels are not intended for the adornment of beauty, however great." And he led his partner to her chaperon.—M. A. P.

LEADING MEN WITH STARS.

How Some of Them Will Be Disposed Next Season.

Young and good-looking leading men with average talent are in constant demand in the American theatrical market, and some who have recently come forward will find a change of occupation next season. It is significant that some managers in this country do not apparently find "leading" material of the sort they require. Three leading men this next season will come from England.

Last week Charles Frohman secured Sidney Brough for Maude Adams. He will play the principal part in the new play J. M. Barrie is writing for Miss Adams. Henry Sanford, seen here with Henry Irving on his last tour, comes to support Bertha Galland in her starring tour, while Robert Loraine, whom Charles Frohman brought here last season for To Have and to Hold, will take his place with Daniel Frohman's stock company.

Benjamin Howard will next season be Viola Allen's leading man in the Palace of the King, and Robert Haines, who was Miss Allen's leading man last season, goes with Mrs. Fiske's new company, now being organized for the Manhattan theatre. Charles Richman will probably continue with Charles Frohman's stock company, so that Orrin Johnson will again be the leading man for Annie Russell, as he was for a part of last season.

Robert Drouet, who led in the support of Mary Mannering, comes to Chicago for the principal part in Leo Ditrichstein's play, The Last Appeal, which is to be produced here in October. Charles M. Stevenson will continue with Mrs. Carter, and it is said that Aubrey Boucicault will return to Henrietta Crosman's company. The last heard of Robert Edeson was that he would continue with Amelia Bingham in The Climbers, while Frank Mills will principally support Effie de Wolfe when George W. Lederer sends her forth as a star in one of the new Fitch plays.

Bruce McRae appears to be a leading man to the liking of Julia Marlowe, while Eugene Ormonde has supplanted Frank Curtis in the new Clyde Fitch play, in which Blanche Bates is starring and in which she is to continue for another season.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Extraordinary Devotion.

"Why do you think she is so desperately in love with him?"

"She wears a color that isn't becoming to her because he likes it."—Chicago Post.

Exchange.

"You owe this country nearly everything you possess in literature," remarked the Englishman.

"Yes," answered the American business man; "but by the time our capitalists get through you may owe us enough for locomotives and other things to more than offset the account."—Washington Star.

MISS ELLEN TERRY IN A NEW PART

Miss Ellen Terry's large collection of portraits of herself, which includes the well known picture of the actress as Lady Macbeth, Viola, Portia, Ophelia, Beatrice, Olivia and Letitia Hardy, has been enlarged by the addition of a new portrait, showing Miss Terry as Volumnia. The actress is a liberal patron of the photographic art, and if she developed the fancy for portraits early in

MISS ELLEN TERRY AS VOLUMNIA, In Coriolanus at the Lyceum Theatre, London.

her career the collection must be one of no mean proportions. She was only eight years old when she made her first appearance on the stage. This was in 1856, at the Princess theatre, where she acted the part of the child Mamillius in The Winter's Tale. Charles Kean was the director of the theatre, and the Queen and the Prince Consort were in the audience. Her costume consisted for the most part of a short red and white coat, pink silk stockings, and a row of tight little curls around her head.

Her next public appearance took place about two years later, again under Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. She then played the part of Prince Arthur in King John, and her formal debut did not take place until 1863, when she appeared as Gertrude in The Little Treasure, with Mr. Sothern as Captain Maydenblush.

Miss Terry came to the United States for the first time with Henry Irving in 1883, and since then has been seen by American audiences in nearly all her favorite parts.

WOOD.

Disappearing Before the World's Increasing Consumption.

Dr. W. Schlich, the well-known forest expert, in a recent address before the London Society of Arts, predicted a positive timber famine in the near future unless systematic measures for increasing the world's supply be speedily adopted, says the Forester. He pointed out that the use of wood, in spite of its replacement by coal as fuel and by steel in construction, was steadily increasing. The per capita consumption in the four chief countries of Europe is now fourteen cubic feet each year, and in a few years will probably reach twenty cubic feet. For this increase, the use of wood in paper-making seems chiefly responsible. The steady rise in prices, especially of coniferous woods, in spite of much cheaper transportation, shows that the world's supplies are rapidly diminishing.

Only five out of eighteen European countries export more timber than they import. Scandinavia and Russia are the principal exporters. The limit of production in the former seems to have been reached. Russia still has large forests, but domestic demands are rapidly increasing, and an exportable surplus cannot long be depended upon.

The North American supplies are visibly declining. China has not timber to spare, and that country when developed on modern lines, will be an importer rather than an exporter. There remain the rest of Asia, South America and Africa as sources of supply. But these do not furnish any considerable amount of coniferous woods, which are most in demand. Dr. Schlich therefore concluded that the danger of a deficient supply of coniferous wood was practically at hand, and that deficiency of all kinds would soon occur unless remedial measures were adopted.

The remedy is easy, although time is required for its application. It is, as Dr. Schlich pointed out, to cultivate timber upon waste land, just as other crops are cultivated upon more fertile soil. In Great Britain alone there are 25,000,000 acres of such lands. One quarter of this area, Dr. Schlich asserted, would make the country independent of foreign supplies of timber. The same remedy would restore the declining timber industry of the United States.

That this remedy will have to be adopted soon is evident, for natural growth can no longer keep pace with demand. The country that first engages in systematic timber cultivation on a large scale will do much to assure its own perpetuity as a nation. That Spain's political and industrial decline dates from the practical wiping out of her forests is a fact from which it is easy to draw the lesson.

"Search-lighting" for frogs is the latest industry in Kansas. A big electric light is flashed upon the ponds, and before the croakers recover their sight they are scooped up in nets.

NEW HUSBAND.

Quite an Improvement on the Old.

"I have been compelled to stop drinking it," I said to the friend who asked me to strengthen up on a cup of her good coffee. "Well," she said, "that needn't bother you, for I have Postum Food Coffee here, which completely cured a friend of mine of sick headaches." I tried her coffee and it was very good, but when I tried to make it at home, I was disappointed. I soon found that I was not making it correctly, but by putting in two heaping teaspoonfuls of Postum for each person and letting it boil twenty minutes, it was delicious.

I had at that time been an invalid for several years, but did not know my trouble was caused by coffee drinking, of which I was very fond. I immediately began to feel better after leaving off coffee and using Postum, and stuck to it. One day I met a lady who was troubled the same as I was, and whose appearance on the street really shocked me, for she was so emaciated. She exclaimed in surprise at my improved appearance, and wanted to know what I had been doing. She asked me if I had had a healer of any kind. I said, "Yes, I have allowed Postum Food Coffee to work the almost complete miracle of curing me."

My husband has been absent in Georgia for some time, and has been in wretched health, having been in the hospital twice for indigestion. I wrote him to stop using coffee and try Postum, told him just how to make it. Yesterday I received a letter from him in which he says, 'I am feeling very much better, thanks to you and Postum. I sleep better, eat better, and in fact, my dear, am quite an improvement on the old husband." Alice L. Gilson, 805 Park Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Look Ahead, Girls.

If young girls would look ahead it would sometimes save them from serious collision with the men they marry. It is here that ignorance is almost a crime. The young husband cannot understand it when the wife changes to a peevish, nervous, querulous woman. And the young wife does not understand it herself. She only knows that she is very miserable.

If ever there is a time when nature needs help it is when the young girl is adjusting herself to the new conditions of wifehood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It promotes regularity, dries debilitating drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All womanly confidences are guarded with strict professional privacy. Write without fear or fee to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I will drop you a few lines to-day to let you know that I am feeling well now," writes Miss Annie Stephens, of Belleville, Wood Co., West Va. "I feel like a new woman. I took several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have no headache now, no backache, and no pain in my side any more. No bearing-down pain any more. I think there is no medicine like Dr. Pierce's medicine. I thank you very much for what you have done for me—your medicine has done me so much good."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousnesa and sick headache.

YANKEE IS PASSING AWAY

Native-Born New Englanders Now See Minority There.

That the native population of New England is not maintaining its numerical strength is pretty well known, says the Springfield Republican. Hence the facts brought out in the vital statistics of Connecticut for the last year, that the native population is fast being overwhelmed by the element of immediate foreign extraction, will surprise no one. It appears that in all sections of the state the deaths among the native population exceed the births from native parentage, while the burden of providing a natural increase in the population rests wholly upon people of foreign birth.

This is true of the country as well as the urban districts. In forty-one back towns, peopled largely by natives, the deaths exceeded the births last year by 240. In the cities of New Haven, Hartford, Meriden, Waterbury, New London, Norwich and Bridgeport the births from native-born parents number 3,393, while the deaths of native-born numbered 4,227; among the foreign-born births were 4,227 and deaths only 1,867—there possibly being an error in the duplication of the figures 4,227, but in any event, for the whole state, the native births only numbered 8,220 and deaths 10,388, and the foreign births 6,219 and deaths only 3,678. From such facts it is easy to figure out the early displacement of the older native element by a population of immediate or very recent foreign origin.

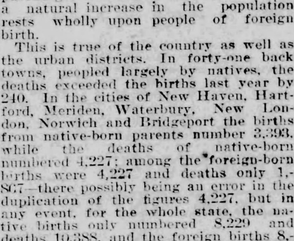
The Massachusetts vital statistics reveal the same population tendencies.

There are some countervailing considerations to be taken into account, when studying such statistics as the above. The foreign-born element possesses a much larger proportion of persons of child-bearing age than the native born, for immigration draws chiefly from the youth of other countries and the adult of low age. Hence also the death rate among the foreign born is favored above the native-born by the absence of normal proportion of people of advanced age. Furthemore, as the death rate is large among young children, and as the number of children born here of foreign-born parents is relatively large, and as the deaths of such children count against the native element in the above statistics, another and a very material deduction is obviously to be made on behalf of the native population. But after all allowances are made the fact remains that the population of New England, of more than one generation of American nativity, seems to be losing ground. This may arise—doubtless does arise—from the emigration of the Yankee youth toward the west, and in making account of this the old New England family is unquestionably proving to be at least largely self-perpetuating, but on New England soil this Yankee element is slowly but surely being engulfed by other people, who are comparative strangers to the region.

AMUSING NEW COIN AND MATCH TRICK

Surprising, yet simple, is a new match trick, which is attracting much attention. It can be performed with a bottle, small coin and a match.

Suppose you are sitting with some friends at a table. You break a match in the middle, without quite severing the two parts. This match you place over the mouth of a moderately wide-necked



bottle. Upon the match you place a small coin, such as a one-cent piece.

The trick then is to drop the penny into the bottle without touching the match, the coin or the bottle. Nobody who does not know the trick can do it, and one would be very unlikely to find out how by experiment.

The trick is performed by letting one or two drops of water fall upon the match at the spot where it is half broken. The wood at once begins to swell, the two ends of the match to spread apart, and in a short time the coin will fall.—New York Herald.

Party.

Some of the women thought their party was complete with the nomination of candidates.

Others thought otherwise.

"Fancy a party without principles!" argued these latter.

"Or without refreshments!" exclaimed several, whose native womanliness had hitherto kept them from joining in the debate.

It went without saying, of course, that a party without frappe, at least, was not a party at all, but merely an informal, if indeed, it were more than an at home.—Detroit Journal.

Hidebound.

Ascum—What are you so down upon the English for?

Cassidy—Why shouldn't I? Look at the stories they do be tellin' about them.

Ascum—Yes, but they tell stories about the Irish, too, which you say are lies.

Cassidy—Aye! but all the lies they tell about the English are true.—Philadelphia Press.

THE LIFE OF WATCHES

Influences and Conditions That Affect Behavior of All Timepieces.

"Watches," said the jeweler, as he screwed a little glass into one eye and squinted into a case of wheels, "are like human beings in many ways. They are delicate; they run well only when in perfect order, and they require attention once in so often, whether they stop or not. They become sick, in a way, as we do, and they get off their balance. But unlike us, when their mainspring breaks they are not necessarily done for, unless in another world. They can have new mainsprings. We can't.

"Watches, all jokes aside, are really almost human beings. They take cold readily. Never lay a watch on a cold marble table or near an open window all night after you have worn it next to your warm body all day; it will contract a sort of pneumonia, and ten to one it will stop before long if the practice is continued. The cold contracts the metal pivots, which, small as they are, must not be smaller, and they shrink. Thus the wheels cannot move.

"Watches are magnetized, too, by the persons who wear them. I have seen the statement that watches vary in timekeeping with the health of the wearer, and if changed from one person to another they will also show slight variations. All of this is true. The static electricity of a person may affect a watch. All of us throw this off; some more than others. Dark persons give off more than light ones do, and a dark woman more than anyone else. Dark women should have rubber cases for their watches if they wish to have them keep perfect time.

"Never lay a watch flat, at night, after it has been worn in a vertical position all day. It throws it off its base, so to speak. If the pivots are worn, the wheels will not run level.

"A sudden jar will often stop a watch, which runs regularly at that; such a jar as getting on or off a car suddenly. The hairspring's catching does this. The jolt comes for the exact fraction of a second when the spring is in a position to catch. This occurs at infrequent intervals, as may be readily imagined. A watch should be fed or oiled every eighteen months, even if running in the best of time. The oil dries in that time and the wheels are likely to wear one another.

"All jewelers examine watches in the same way; it seems to be a tradition of the craft. First, a man will look at the hands, as I have been doing. If they are not caught, they will take out the balance wheel and examine the pin and the pivots, which you see here. Sometimes I do not find the trouble for days. The hardest thing to detect is a slight 'burr' on one of the wheels; this may throw the entire watch out of gear.

Now, I will wind this watch of yours, and show you that all the trouble with it is it is run down. Unusual? Oh, no; that frequently happens. Some one is in here every day with an unwound watch, thinking that it is out of kelter because it will not run. They forgot to wind it, and are afraid to do it over again. Women are our best customers in that line. Of course, I could get $1 for this, but the talk will answer.

"Now, when you go home wind your watch in the morning. No; not at bedtime, but when you get up. That gives it the full spring to work on during the day, when the jars and jolts are more numerous. And hold your watch still when you wind it, and wind the key. That's all, try that."

And the jeweler handed back the watch, running beautifully.—Kansas City Journal.

ADVANTAGES OF A NEW BOUQUET HOLDER

An ingenious device for keeping a bouquet in proper position on a lady's dress has been invented. It consists of an ordinary safety pin, to which has been added a buckle or clasp. The latter holds the flowers in place, and, being made of very thin metal, attracts no attention to itself.

Holders of this kind can also be used for decorating a table, as a bouquet can in this way be easily attached to the serviette of each guest. It is even claimed that on the occasion of a dinner party flowers might well be used as ornaments on the portraits and drapery in the room, and that for such a purpose these novel pins would be found indispensable.

A CHILD ENJOYS

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle. Manufactured by the California fig Syrup Co.

A Seven-Masted Schooner.

Captain John G. Crowley, manager of the Crowley fleet, says that the stock for the seven-masted schooner which he proposes to build is all taken, and that the contract will be made for her construction within a few days. The seven master will be of steel, the largest sailing vessel ever built in this country. She will be able to carry 1,000 tons of coal more than the six-masters, Eleanor A. Percy and George W. Wells. The dimensions of that vessel will be as follows: Length on water line, 375 feet; length on keel, 300 feet; beam, 50 feet; depth of hold, 30 feet; draft loaded, 25 feet; displacement, 10,500 tons.

The seven masts will be of steel, with wooden topmasts set into them. The top-mast heads will be 150 feet above the deck.

The vessel will be fitted with steam steering gear and lighted by electricity. She will cost $250,000.—Providence (R. I.) Journal.

A Narrow Escape.

"I rather fancy this," said Miss Thurtied, trying on a very stylish hat.

"Well," remarked the milliner, unguardedly, "that would be becoming to young ladies of a certain age."

"And you mean to say my age is uncertain?"

"Well, er—yes. Until a young woman gets to be twenty-four or twenty-five her age is always uncertain. That hat's too old for you."—Philadelphia Press.

Some Remarkable Coral.

Within the last two years several remarkable reefs of fossil coral have been discovered near Bainbridge, on the Flint river, in Georgia. One reef so found consisted of coral heads, some of them more than a foot in diameter. Between twenty-five and thirty species have been recognized in these Georgia reefs. Geologists say that they belong to the tertiary age.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what this Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 45 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2332 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

The Farmstead.

BE FRIENDLY.

Now is the busy time with the farmers of the great Blade family, as is shown by the falling off of letters to the Farmstead. Our friends are too busy to write. But the editor trusts that they will be able later to give some valuable facts for publication in this department. In your summer's work you have found out a new and better or quicker way of doing something, or you have observed some fact of value. When you are through with your harvest rush, sit down and write us about it. If it is valuable to you, it will be valuable to our readers. Be friendly! Drop us a line!

INQUIRIES.

To Make Seed Beer.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to the query of J. H. C., Alfordsville, Ind.: Take shelled corn (maize), one or two quarts for small quantities. Put in a vessel with water to cover; boil fifteen or 20 minutes; remove the corn from the vessel, and put it in a jar, with one or two quarts of water sweetened with sugar or molasses; let it stand till very sour; then sweeten as much water as you desire to use as beer at any one time; then mix with the sour. Water till the desired flavor is obtained and you have seed beer.—E. M. M., Cataloochee, N. C.

Elder Flower Wine.

Editor Farmstead: Will some reader kindly send a good recipe for making elder flower wine?—M. J., Bath, N. Y.

Gapes in Chickens.

Editor Farmstead: Please ask your readers to send some approved method of curing gapes in young turkeys and chickens.—M. J., Bath, N. Y.

Ailing Mare.

Editor Farmstead: When my mare is standing, she sets one or the other hind foot forward and seems to be in pain. Can any one tell me the cause and a cure?—M. J. B., Parker's Landing, Pa.

CULTIVATING RAPE.

Purdue University Experiment Station Bulletin.

Rape is a succulent plant belonging to the cabbage family. It grows rapidly, making a large amount of green food, upon which sheep and pigs grow well. To make a success of rape, select a rich piece of land free from weeds. Plough deep, then roll—if not too moist, and harrow till the soil is finely pulverized and well firmed down. Finish the preparation by running a plank drag over it. Such a seed bed will germinate the seed quickly and enable the plants to withstand dry weather. I prefer to have the ploughing done just before sowing. This will give the rape an even start with the weeds.

Sow with garden seed-drill, three pounds, or five pounds broadcast per acre.

When drilled the rows should not be more than 20 to 24 inches apart. Drill sowing will permit cultivation, which will keep down the weeds, conserve moisture and increase the yield. Where drilled the animals destroy less as they walk, and lie down between the rows.

If sown broadcast cover with harrow or weeder and roll. In many cases it is well to roll the drill-sowing also.

The season will control time of seeding. Do not sow until the ground has become warm enough to quickly germinate the seed, as it comes up better and grows more rapidly. Usually it should not be sown before the middle of April—in this latitude of north central Indiana. It is best to sow at intervals of ten days to two weeks. By the use of low hurdles, this will give fresh pasture throughout the season, as the early sowing can be grazed off a second time. This also makes less waste, as the stock does not run over it so much.

Rape may be sown in the corn just before the last cultivation. If the soil is not too dry, it will grow well unless the corn is very large and thick. Where thus sown it makes splendid pasture for lambs from September till cold weather.

Some men have had success in sowing rape with oats. This, however, is not a sure way, as the season will have much to do with it.

It is a good plan to have the rape patch near the barns and alongside of the pasture. This brings the animals under the stockman's eye, and if a lamb "bloats" he is there to give it attention. If the stock can go freely back and forth between the pasture and rape, it will save trouble, time, labor and even loss. Rape thus supplements the pasture, making fat lambs and good pigs.

When sheep have access to both rape and grass, they should not be turned on the rape until the middle of the day, when the animals are not hungry enough to gorge themselves, and the rape is free from dew. If they do not have the run of the pasture, turn them on the rape for an hour a day, gradually increasing the time until they become accustomed to it. Then keep them on it continuously till the end of the season.

FARM INTERESTS.

What the Bureau of Chemistry Is Trying to Do.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says:

In accordance with an act of Congress, this division became a bureau July 1, and we sincerely hope that with this advance we may be able to do more in the future for agriculture than we have done in the past. One of the principal, special lines of work with which we are now busy is the protection of our markets for farm products in foreign countries. We hope, in the course of time, to be able to make a careful inspection of all food products intended for export, in order that the markets of our agricultural products may be maintained by the assurance that only first-class articles are sent abroad.

An interesting case of this kind is now before us. A shipment of butter from this country was lately condemned in England on the strength of an analysis which claimed that it contained 12 per cent. of foreign fats. A sample of this butter which we have just examined, is found to be absolutely free of foreign fats. If the exporters had taken the trouble to secure a certificate before shipment, they would not, in all probability, have had their consignment thrown back upon their hands. We are continuing our work in the detection of food adulteration with even greater vigor in this direction, and the results which we are securing will continue to be of the highest interest to our farmers.

Another important line of work which we have lately undertaken is in the examination of materials intended for the construction of roads. The secretary of agriculture has established in the bureau of chemistry a good roads laboratory with the intention of assisting the builders of roads in different parts of the country to secure the best materials. When we consider for a moment the importance of good roads to agriculture, we can readily appreciate the value which this laboratory will eventually be to our farming community.

The Peach Tree Borer.

Bulletin 192 from the Ithaca, N. Y., Experiment Station details experiments in combating the peach-tree borer. Professor M. V. Slingerland is the author of the bulletin. He finds, as the result of experiment, that Missouri coal tar is the most useful device for preventing the ravages of the borer. Wire nets and wooden wrappers did not prove to be useful. In the thirty-four trees at Ithaca treated with gas tar only one borer was found, and the trees were not injured by the application. At the Missouri station every tree treated with coal tar for borers died. The difference in results has not been explained.

How to Treat Robber Bees.

Writing on methods of treating robber bees, Apiarist E. S. Roe says: Soon after placing my bees, twenty colonies, out of the cellar, the unwelcome sound of prowling robbers was heard. Fighting was noticed at the entrances of six or eight colonies, but finally nearly the whole force concentrated at one place. I tried to help the colony by contracting the entrance so that about a space of 1 inch remained open.

In front of this a little block was placed, which is a great help as a protection for the defense. In ordinary cases this arrangement is effective. This time the siege was continued, and in a few days the robbers were overpowered. They now began to go in and out the small entrance quite freely.

Two of the colonies were noticed to be dying stronger and with more intent than the others, so they were suspected of making the trouble. As a test, the entrance of the colony being robbed was screened with wire cloth, and in fifteen or twenty minutes it was removed again. The robbers in the hive having filled themselves, and being anxious to leave, came out like the beginning of a swarm. It was easy to note that they went to those two colonies in question.

I then tried the sawdust plan, even to extreme measures, closing the entrance of the robbers' hives almost entirely. But in less than five minutes they would be at their more important business again. In the evening the colony was moved to another place. The next morning the robbers were out again. Then came their downfall. Their hives were turned half way round, which completely confused them nearly all day. The next morning they were turned back, and slightly confused again. If necessary I mean to repeat the turning, but have not been bothered since.

High Quality Fertilizers.

The Vermont experiment station has analyzed 134 brands of fertilizer this year and has found six-sevenths of them to be as good as they were promised to be. Most of the remainder at least gave as much money value as they were guaranteed to contain. The character of the materials used was usually good, the quality of the fertilizer averaged a little higher than last year and plant food bought in this way proved as cheap as it ever had been in Vermont.

The farmer buying a ton of the average fertilizer on credit paid $19 for his plant food and $9.50 to the manufacturer, the agent and the railroad for making, selling and freighting it. Some farmers who have considered $1 in three a little high, have put some thought into the matter and got quite a little more fertilizer for their money by buying the raw materials and mixing them at home.

BABY BEEF.

Remarkable Results Obtained by the Kansas Station.

In the latter part of October, 1900, the Kansas Experiment Station, at Manhattan, put into the feed lots 130 head of calves that had just been weaned. They were divided into lots to test the value of alfalfa hay, corn, Kafir-corn and sorghum in the production of baby beef.

Sixty head of heifer calves were purchased in the Kansas City stock yards, weighed an average of 418 pounds each, and cost $4.25 per cwt. at the yards, and cost an average of $18.25 per head delivered in the college feed lots. These were range calves, grade Shorthorn, Hereford, and Angus. Fifty head were purchased of farmers near Manhattan and had been kept with their dams through the summer in small pastures. Twenty head were mixed-breed calves that had been purchased around Manhattan when born, and had been raised at the college by hand, ten being raised on creamery skim-milk and ten on whole milk. The calves were vaccinated to prevent blackleg. Without this safeguard we should not have dared to undertake the experiment.

All lots were fed twice daily all they would eat, water and salt were always before them, and they were sheltered in common board sheds opened to the south. The yards were fenced with woven wire.

The calves were fed seven months with the following results:

Feed—	Average Grain per Hay per Gain 100 lbs.		100 lbs. Gain.
	Per Head.	Gain.	Lbs.
Alfalfa hay and corn	407	470	544
Alfalfa hay and Kafir-corn	379	524	626
Prairie hay, corn 2-3 and soy beans 1-3	378	520	486
Prairie hay, Kafir-corn 2-3 and soy beans 1-3	342	534	538
Skim-milk calves, alfalfa hay and corn	440	473	436
Whole milk calves, alfalfa hay and corn	401	476	420

At the close of the experiment, May 27, the entire lot averaged 800 pounds per head in the college feed lots. The shrinkage in shipping to Kansas City was three per cent. Thirty-two steers averaged 838 pounds and sold at $5.40 per 100 pounds, seventy-four heifers averaged 758 pounds and sold at $5.25, and eighteen heifers averaged 741 pounds and sold at $5.15. Six head of heifers went as springers.

The remarkable feature of this experiment is the small amount of feed required to make 100 pounds of gain. Last year the Kansas Experiment Station reported making 100 pounds of gain on 1,000-pound steers with 748 and 780 pounds of corn. Many old feeders wrote us that they could not make such gains with so little feed. Professor Henry reports that he finds the average in a large number of feeding experiments with steers to be 100 pounds of gain for 1,000 pounds of grain and 500 pounds of roughage.

These calves averaged 100 pounds gain for from 430 to 504 pounds of grain and 426 to 626 pounds of hay, about one-half the amount required for mature cattle.

Injury From Grain Louse.

The well-known grain louse, Siphonophora avenae,

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest, and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Cardiff Giant.

"What or who was the Cardiff giant?"—School girl, Cairo, Ill.

This stupendous fraud was conceived in the fertile brain of one George Hull, a tobacconist of Binghamton, N. Y. He secured the gypsum slab in Iowa, and had it cut into the form of a huge man by a stonecutter of Chicago. To simulate the appearance of great age, the figure was rubbed with sand and water, then bathed in a writing fluid, and also in sulphuric acid. The image was then boxed, taken to the vicinity of Binghamton, N. Y., and secretly buried in a spot where it was conveniently found a year later. People flocked to see the curiosity by the thousands and tens of thousands, and it is amazing that, palpable as the fraud was, numbers of very intelligent persons, even among those whose names are well known in the scientific world, were hoaxed. It is due to the intelligence of these spectators to say that few gave any credence to the absurd idea that this monster was a petrification, but hundreds who ought to have known better believed it to be a very ancient statue. After this hoax was discovered, Hull, not satisfied with the large gains which the credulity of his fellow men had afforded him through it, got up another. This was a smaller figure, made of a composition of ground stone, pulverized bones, clay, plaster, blood, and dried eggs, and baked in a kiln. This was advertised as the "Colorado stone man," Colorado being then the "wonder state" of the Union. But the public, when it was brought out, had not recovered from its mortification induced by the Cardiff giant, and its bait warily at the bait of the second humbug. Its originators, therefore, were disappointed in their hopes of great gain.

Speed of Vessels.

"How is the speed of a vessel at sea measured?"—A. C. Plymouth, Ind.

The common method for measuring the speed of a ship is by the use of the "log," and it is also the most ancient. This instrument has three parts, the logship, the line and the marks. The logship is simply a piece of wood about half an inch thick, sharpened something like a quadrant, a piece of lead being inserted round the circular edge to make it float perpendicularly in the water. It is slung by lines at each angle, all three lines being joined together about 150 feet from the logship. Two of these lines are fastened securely to the "ship" temporarily secures it there. From a juncture of the three lines a length is measured, usually about 100 feet, to take the logship clear of the ship's work. This is called the "stray end," it being marked with a piece of bunting. From this marking 7 feet and 3 inches is measured, and the line marked at that point with a small piece of leather, then another equal distance is measured off, it being marked with two knots, then another, which is marked with three knots, and so on until the last space measured is marked with nine knots. Midway between each marking of knots one single knot is made. This gives us the log line all ready for practical use. There is also a patent log which is purely mechanical, consisting of a long cylinder having clock work inside of it and on the outside four fins. It is dragged through the water, the fins making it revolve, setting the clockwork in motion registering on a series of dials the distance run.

Days of the Week.

"Please tell me how the days of the week got their names."—D. L., Albuquerque, N. M.

The names of the days of the week, as we have them, are taken directly from those in use by the early Saxons, and they derived them from the Scandinavians, who named them after their national deities. Thus, the first day of the week is Sunday, or the day sacred to the Sun; the second day is Monday, or moon-day; the third, Tuesday, taken from Tuisco, a mythical deity supposed to have been the first leader of war among the Teutonic nations; the fourth day, Wednesday, was the day of Wodin, another deity of high reputation among the northern nations. Thursday was dedicated to the god Thor, who, for his supremacy over other gods and his supposed great power, was also called the god of thunder. Friday was the day sacred to Freia, the goddess of love in the northern mythology, and the last day of the week had its name from the god Scater, or Sata, an old deity who was supposed to preside over the earth and its crops, fruits, etc. It is curious to note that the names of the days of the week used by the ancient Romans, though they did not in the least resemble the sound those used by the Scandinavian races, correspond with them remarkably in the characters of the deities to whom the days were dedicated. It seems, therefore, highly probable that the northern nations took these names from the Romans and translated them into their own mythology. Thus the first day of the week with the Romans was Dies Solis, day of the sun, and the second Dies Lunae, day of the moon, and the other days of the week were named for deities of the Roman theogony, thus: Tuesday was Dies Martis, the day of Mars; Wednesday, Dies Mercurii, the day of Mercury; Friday, Dis Veneris, the day of Venus; Saturday, Dis Saturni, the day of Saturn. All modern nations use similar names for the days of the week, translated into their own languages. It may be also noted that the modern German names correspond generally with those of the ancient Saxons, thus: Sonntag, Sunday; Montag, Monday; Dienstag, Tuesday; Mittwoch, midweek, down mid correspond, but Godenstag, which was the old German name for Wednesday, is unquestionably the day of Wodin; Donnestag, meaning the Thunderer's day, obviously corresponding with Thor's day; Freitag is Friday; and Saturday was Samstag by the old name, but is now better known as Sonnabend, the eve of Sunday. On the other hand the French names for the days of the week are like those of ancient Rome. Dimanche (the Lord's day), Lundi, Mardi, Mercredi, Jeudi, Vendredi and Samedi. The Italian names are similar: Domenica, Lunedi, Martedi, Mercoledi, Giovedi, Vernerdi, and Sabato.

Billiards.

"Please say who invented the game of billiards, and when it was invented. Also, when leather-tipped cues were first used, and who invented them. Were the tables always made with slate tops?"—G. W. C., Mexico, Mo.

The origin of the game of billiards is uncertain. It was first introduced into Europe by the Knights Templars on their return from the first crusade, about the year 1100. The first slate-topped, cloth-covered tables were made in England in 1827. The leather-tipped cue was invented in 1823 by M. Mingaud, of Paris, and the improved rubber cushion was invented in America by Michael Phelan in 1854.

Asbestos.

"Please tell me what asbestos is made of."—A. G. D., Plainwell, Mich.

Asbestos is a native stone, regarded as a variety of hornblende, which can be split into threads or filaments, and cannot be consumed by fire. Cloth was made of it by the Romans, and napkins and paper in the time of Pliny, A. D. 74. The finest asbestos was discovered in Canada in 1874, but it is found in all parts of the globe. It is mined in a number of the states.

Bald Heads.

Editor Question Bureau: In The Blade of June 27, J. G. W., Welch, Tenn., asks why men get bald on top of the head and women do not. It is very easy when you know men wear warm hats or caps all day, while women go bare-headed. Reverse this, and they will have the bald heads. A little observation will teach any one this. If our youth will wear only light, airy head covering there will be very few bald heads hereafter.—J. W. K., Isabella, Okla.

Your theory was believed 50 years ago, but it is not now. It has been proved that the wearing of head coverings has nothing to do with baldness.

"I will help you out on the bald-headed question. As you say, there are millions in it. I will let you into the secret and provide equally. All I ask is for you to collect the money. Men are bald because they shave. The same material that feeds the hair of the head goes to the beard, and as this is being cut off continually, the supply is exhausted. I give you two proofs: The Indian never shaves and is never bald. The Chinaman shaves his head and has no beard. You may say the Indian has no beard to shave. He would have a beard if he had been in the habit of scraping his face as we have been doing for several million years. If women shaved their faces as we do, then in course of time we would have a race of bearded, bald-headed ladies. If any one doubts my state ment just let him try the experiment for, say, 1,000 years."—E. W. G., Hendersonville, N. C.

Your theory is nothing but a theory. Why not let the matter drop, as did the Bureau, by stating the absolute fact—that nobody knows? Both the above answers are fine examples of errors founded on insufficient observation. Now, please drop the subject. It is not worth any more space or time.

That Balloon Question.

THAT BALLOON QUESTION .. ..

"I do not think you understood my question in your answer in Blade of July 4, in relation to the man in the balloon, A. 50 feet above the earth, or else I am wrong in believing that while A remained there, there would never be any night to him, and therefore his answer to B would have been, 'It is Monday noon to me.' And if I am correct about it, this fact I think will interest thousands of The Blade readers."—G. W. J., Enfield Center, N. H.

Of course, with the man in the balloon the sun would always be directly overhead; but as time is measured by the rotation of the earth, and as we supposed your man was one of ordinary common sense, he would know time did not stand still; and as he had seen the earth make one revolution, he would answer accordingly.

Opening the Reservations.

"Please tell me if a widow of the war of 1861 can obtain a homestead in the Oklahoma land just coming in? Would she have to be present, or can she give a power of attorney to someone else, a responsible person?—E. M. M., Mondamin, Iowa.

"When are the homesteads in the Comanche to be drawn for, and how many are there? Please give a short statement of how the land is to be taken up."—J. R. L., Rock Hill, Texas.

The news columns of this issue of The Blade contain the official announcement. Turn to it, read it, and you will know as much as we.

A woman who is the head of a household can take up a homestead. A soldier's widow will have to register in person, as we understand it. There are about 13,000 homesteads.

No attention will be paid to any further questions on this opening by the Bureau.

Audubon's Great Work.

M. L. G., Greentown, Ind.: Audubon's Birds of America was originally published in numbers, each containing five plates. The whole work consisted of four folio volumes of plates, and it sold at $1,000 a copy. The first volume was issued in 1830, the last in 1839. He also wrote his Ornithological Biographies, being the letter press to the plates. It was published in five octavo volumes, published from 1831 to 1839. From 1840 to 1844 he published a smaller edition of his work, which was completed in seven octavo volumes.

That Problem.

On page of the issue of the Weekly Blade for June 27, we reprinted, from the Philadelphia North American, an article headed "This Problem Puzzles Experts." A reporter of that paper sprung it on a number of gentlemen, whose replies made a rather entertaining hot weather article. The problem was stated thus:

"How is one-fourth greater than three-fourths is four-fourths?"

We did not dream it would set The Blade readers to figuring in earnest, but it has done so. Last week we printed one letter, and did not suppose any one else than its writer would take the trouble to discuss the matter in earnest. To our amazement, a shoal of letters, all arguing the matter with mathematical gravity, have come to hand. They would fill two columns of the paper, if printed.

The problem is no problem at all. Its statement in fractional form confuses some people at first, that is all. It causes them to refer to unity as the basis, and thus to reach an incorrect result. Leave out the word "fourths," which is not necessary, and the question is simply this:

"How much greater than four is four?"

It is self-evident that four is one-third greater than three, and that is all there is to it. It is not necessary to enter into an elaborate solution. It is a mental problem, not a written one.

Greek and Hebrew Numerals.

"Please give me a list of the numeral letters and the value of each, as well in the Greek and Hebrew languages to represent, the number 668, spoken of in Rev. xiii:18."—Subscriber, Puckineyville, Ill.

The Greek numerals are:—1 (a), 2 (b), 3 (g), 5 (e), 6 (s), 7 (z), 8 (th). It makes its value from the obsolete letter vav, for which there were many signs, one of which looks much like the Greek letter for s, but whose letter value was st.); (z), 8 (h), 9 (th), 10 (i), 20 (k), 30 (l), 40 (m), 05 (n), 60 (x), 70 (o short), 80 (p), 90 (q), 100 (r), 200 (s), 300 (t), 400 (u), 500 (ph), 600 (ch), 700 (ps), 800 (o long), 900 (sh), etc.

Hebrew numerals:—1 (a), 2 (b), 3 (g), 4 (d), 5 (h long), 6 (v), 7 (z), 8 (ch), 9 (t), 10 (y), 20 (c), 40 (m), 50 (n), 60 (s), 70 (a-yin, a breathing, but for which there is no English equivalent); 80 (ph), 90 (ts), 100 (q), 200 (r), 300 (sh hard), 400 (th). From 500 to 900 are formed the "final" form of the letters k, m, n, p, and ts.

In Rev. xiii:18 the numeral 666 was designedly used to hide from any one who knew not the key the meaning of the king's name intended. It is still practically an enigma, although it is supposed to refer to Nero; the most plausible explanation is the one made by the early church father, Irenaeus, who uses in Greek the word Lateinos, whose letters sum up 666; referring to the Latin emperor. In Hebrew, Canon Farrar calls attention to the fact that Neron Kesar sums up also 666. Neron Kesar means the Emperor Nero.

The Archangel Gabriel.

"My neighbor claims that the Scriptures say that Gabriel is to blow a trumpet to awake the dead. I claim the contrary. Which is right?"—J. L. P., Bellamy, Va.

There are but four passages in the Bible that mention Gabriel by name, viz.: Dan. viii:16; Dan. ix:21; Luke i:19; and Luke i:26. In none of these is there any mention of his blowing a trumpet to awaken the dead. There is a popular saying: "Gabriel, blow your horn," but it is not in the Bible. In 1 Cor. 15:52, it does say: "For the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised, etc," but it does not say who shall blow the trumpet. In Daniel 9:14, the Lord himself is represented as blowing the trumpet, but this trumpet has no reference to the resurrection. In 1 Thes. iv:16, it says: "For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel and with the trumpet of God," but no mention is made of the one who blows the trumpet.

An Idiomatic Phrase.

"A says the expression, 'I can do nothing,' is ungrammatical and absurd. B says it is grammatical. Which is right?"—Subscriber, Pickerington, O.

A is wrong; B is right. Ask A why it should be more absurd to say "I can do nothing," than "I can do something?"

Historic Periods.

"At what period of history does ancient times end, and modern history begin?"—C. G., Todd, N. C.

History is commonly divided into three periods: First, Ancient history, ending with the close of the Western Roman Empire, A. D. 476; 2nd, Medieval history, covering the Dark Ages, from the fall of Rome to the revival of learning and the Protestant Reformation, A. D. 1517; 3rd, Modern history from then to the present time.

United States Navy.

"Please give the strength of the United States Navy, not counting the ones in construction."—C. S., Bethany, Ill.

According to the last report of the bureau of construction and repair of the United States navy, there are 154 vessels of all classes in the regular navy and 55 vessels in the auxiliary navy, making a total of 310 vessels.

The Blair Bill.

"Please tell me all about the Blair educational bill."—W. T. C., Lambert, Ga.

In 1889, Senator Blair of New Hampshire, introduced into the senate a bill appropriating $15,000,000 for the first year and for nine years thereafter sums amounting to $1,000,000 less each year. This money was to be distributed among all the states and territories in the ratio the illiteracy of such states and territories bore to the whole number of illiterates in the United States. The money was to be used to extend common school education, and it was intended by the bill to reach and aid the poorer states which have not been able to give to their children the opportunities enjoyed by their more fortunate neighbors. The bill amended in a few minor points passed the Senate but the House took no action on it and it did not become a law.

Harper Wheat Deal.

"What was the date of the collapse of the Harper wheat deal in 1887, and the highest price you think it reached?"—Subscriber, Barnhill, O.

In June, 1887, the memorable Cincinnati combination to corner wheat developed. This was know as the Harper deal. Prices were advanced from 80¾ to 96¾ cents, but the market collapsed and declined to 68 cents. The high point was reached on June 7, and the price was maintained above 90 cents until the 16th, when it ran off to 75 and continued its decline, going to 64½ on the 29th. June 7, 1887, fell on Tuesday.

The Yacht America.

"Please give the history of the famous yacht America."—E. I. V., Springfield, O.

The famous yacht America was built in this country in 1850, and on August 22, 1851, captured the cup offered by Queen Victoria, called the "Royal yacht squadron cup." The competing yacht of the Englishman was the Aurora. Exactly 22 times since then have our English cousins attempted to carry back the cup, but their attempts have been in vain, and the "Royal yacht squadron cup," which the gallant old America brought over here is now rightly called the "America cup."

The course followed was from Cowes around the isle of Wight. The America's time on this occasion was 10 hours and 37 minutes. On October 24, 1857, Mr. Schuyler, who was owner of the yacht at the America, and represented all the owners, gave the "America cup" to the New York yacht club with the proviso that the cup wil be open for competition at any time by any foreign yacht.

When the old yacht was brought back to this country she was engaged for some time in the slave trade, but at the breaking out of the civil war she was purchased by the U. S. government and was used for carrying provisions and stores to the Union armies. It is said that on one occasion the America, while carrying a load of provisions, was pursued by an English ocean boat, the captain, finding escape impossible, had the boat bored full of holes and sunk to prevent her capture by the Confederates. She was afterward raised and repaired.

Shortly after the close of the war she was purchased by Gen. Butler, who had her fitted up in a thorough manner, and many a pleasant time was passed by her owner sailing about the eastern waters. She is still afloat.

Evans' Army Record.

A. G. C., Knoxville, Tenn.: We are able to give the army record of Pension Commissioner Evans in his own words. He says:

"I enlisted in the Forty-first Wisconsin volunteer infantry, May 5, 1861, and was mustered out September 30th of the same year. I was nothing but a private, and served as such during my time of enlistment. When in the army I conducted myself as a private, and nothing more. I was given my pay and rations as an enlisted man, and I was treated all right in every respect. I never traveled on my record as a soldier, and never claimed to have done more than I actually did."

Mending Granite Ware.

Editor Question Bureau:—In regard to mending granite ware, I will state that most tinners are like the mechanics in all other trades—that is, they never learn anything new after they serve their apprenticeship. As graniteware has come into usesince most tinners learned their trade, they of course don't know how to mend it. It can be mended almost in the same manner that you mend tinware. The body of this ware is sheet iron, the same as tinware. All that is necessary in mending it is to file or scrape the edge of the hole until the metal is bright, and apply soft solder in the usual way for mending tinware. If you think this information of any value to your readers, you may publish the same.—G. W., Carthage, Mo.

Miscellaneous.

E. K., Rockwell, Iowa: We have no means of finding out.

H. A. T., Gamble's Store, N. C.: Congressman Hull is now in Manila.

S. J. H., Reid, W. Va.: We know nothing of the people nor of the scheme.

J. H. H., Atherton, Ind.: Every ancient race had its own names for the heavenly bodies, and no one now can tell who named them.

H. C., Augusta, Ill., and F. M., W. V.: Must send full names and postoffice addresses, if they expect answers. Read Table 2.

S. M. L., Hiawanee, Ga.: Concerning the beginning of Sunday schools, see article headed "Wesley and Raikes," on 4th page, 1st column, of Weekly Blade of June 6 last.

N. F., Brownfield, Ill.: The small crystals in the specimen you send are of quartz. They are of no value. One can gather bushels of them in the Allegheny mountains.

J. F. R., Watertown, Tenn.: The sample you send is clay ironstone, with iron sulphide—the same substance, described in the Bureau of June 27 under the heading, "Iron Pyrites." No value.

T. P. R., Frametown, W. Va.: Hypnotism is a matter for educated physicians, because it relates to very obscure mental phenomena, not yet fully understood. Save your money, and don't waste it on frauds who advertise to teach hypnotism.

G. W. D., Crab Orchard, Neb.: The lack of words to express your thoughts when speaking in public can only be overcome by practice, and by a careful study of the printed speeches of the men who have large and varied vocabularies at their command. You wrote to the Question Bureau on one side of the paper, and a note to the business manager on the other side. Don't do that. They go to different people. Write on separate slips of paper, and put your name and address on each.

Heiskell's Ointment

quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist. 50c a box by mail, postpaid.

HEISKELL'S SOAP makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 631 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I have found your Ointment the best for taking off pimples."—Ward Kunsler, Jeanette, Pa.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

PINS AND SASH BUCKLES

Turquoise Matrix Leads in Favor For Stones for Both---Some of the Odd Designs.

The fad for hat pins, sash buckles and fancy jewelry of all kinds has seized upon womankind. Not to have at least a half-dozen pins bristling all over the summer headgear is to be hopelessly behind the style. It is as bad as not having a sash for each gown and at least two sash buckles to hold the floating ends in place.

The stick pins multiply every day, but they are second in favor to the hat spikes and the sash buckles. The turquoise matrix may be said to lead for stones for both, and certainly there has been nothing to equal in simplicity and beauty this dainty stone. Its inexpensiveness has been one factor in making it the rage, for most women can afford at least one article of jewelry with this matrix for its touch of color. The blue stone, either with a plain surface or one broken with browns and golds, obtains for both hat pins and sash buckles.

The favorite design for both ornaments is a coiled snake with eyes set with tiny diamonds or rubies. This Cleopatra-like pattern shows itself in both the cheapest and most expensive pieces. The snake sometimes forms a coil in which the stone is set. Other times it twists its head over the stone and the gleaming eyes are relieved against the background of solid color.

The metal heads in relief are especially handsome in the sash buckles. These are in reddish metal or silver and surrounded by brilliant rhinestones. Dull reddish and brownish gold ones, with female heads or full length figures turned in conventional style, have small turquoise matrix, or garnet, or imitation emeralds, gemming the drapery or the floral crowns on the hair. The designs for both hat pins and buckles have butterflies and wasps and small insects of various shapes and sizes for patterns, and the craze for glitter and shine is to be seen in the stones which compose them.

Imnitation diamonds, sapphires, rubies and emeralds make up the designs. The classical female head is much in demand for the hat pin top, and dragons with outspread wings are also greatly sought for.

An extreme hat pin pattern in which the female figure is the motive is one of pale blue porcelain, the figure being upright and caught by the metal clamps. The silver hat pins are always pretty and useful, but they have lost caste beside the newer productions of the jeweler's art. The best of these latest fads is that they have no hint of fragility about them. A girl may employ the hat pin of to-day as a weapon of offense or defense if necessary, and congratulate herself that she may have a jewelled one instead of a plebian broom handle or rolling-pin. The sash buckle will stand hard knocks against the backs of chairs and get itself mixed up with the meshes of a hammock without losing a setting or rubbing off the nose of the graceful dolphin which adorns it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

CROW CARRIES OFF SPARROW

Unusual Spectacle Seen From the Windows of a Maryland Club.

A well-known resident of Argyle avenue sends the following to the Sun:

"If any of the members of the Maryland club, Eager and Charles streets, after partaking of an epicurean breakfast, were looking through their plate-glass front windows about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, they would have been witnesses of a spectacle seldom seen within the limits of a great city. A number of industrious little English sparrows, bearing in mind the old adage that 'the early bird catches the worm,' were busily engaged in picking up their matutinal meal from the crumbs on the street, when suddenly a huge black crow swooped down upon the little flock, and, seizing on of them with his merciless beak, soared away. Immediately thereafter the other sparrows followed in a swarm, chattering and pecking at their enemy. The crow continued boldly on his course, disappearing over the housetops with his prey.

"Apropos of this, it may be stated that of late crows have been seen in large numbers within the city limits, evidently finding better foraging here than in the fields of Baltimore county and Pennsylvania."—Baltimore Sun.

A Conscience Document.

"That last cook sent us back a postal card."

"What for."

"She said on it that we'd find three of our best plates at the bottom of the pile, stuck together with mucilage."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Wise.

It is a wise provision of nature that children mostly grow up before their mothers have time to master the principles of pedagogy sufficiently to make any intelligent application of the same.—Detroit Journal.

PERSONAL MAGNETISM

A College, Chartered Under State Laws, with a Capital of $100,000, for the Purpose of Teaching Personal Magnetism and Hypnotism by Correspondence.

EVERYBODY MAY NOW LEARN

Ten Thousand Copies of a Valuable Work on These Sciences to Be Given Away to Advertise the College.

The American College of Sciences of Philadelphia, Pa., is a novel institution. It is chartered under State laws, with a capital of $100,000, for the purpose of teaching Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, etc., by correspondence.

At an expense of over $5,000 the college has issued a remarkable work on these sciences, ten thousand copies of which will be given away absolutely free. The book is elegantly illustrated with the most expensive engravings, and it is decidedly the finest and most comprehensive work of its kind ever published. It is the product of the combined talent of thirty distinguished hypnotitic specialists and scientists. It thoroughly explains all the hidden secrets of Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, etc. It is full of surprising experiences, and makes many startling disclosures in regard to the use and possibilities of this secret power.

The college absolutely guarantees that any one can learn these sciences in a few days at home, and use the power without the knowledge of his most intimate friends.

The interviewer asked for the names and addresses of some of the pupils so that he might communicate with them personally. Several hundred were offered from which the interviewer selected eighty-four. The replies received were more than sufficient to convince the most skeptical in regard to the wonderful benefits to be derived from this mighty power. There were absolutely no failures. All had learned to make practical use of the sciences. The following extracts were taken at random from the letters, for the benefit of readers:

J. H. Schneller, 1412 Avon street, La Crosse, Wis., writes: "Hypnotism truly reveals the secrets of life and the mysteries of nature's own father. I could not have convinced me of its wonderful power if I had not actually tested it for myself. I consider a knowledge of it invaluable to those who wish to get the most out of life; to those who wish to achieve success and live up to the full measure of their possibilities."

Mrs. Effie M. Watson, Martinsville, Ind., writes: "Hypnotism opens the road to health, happiness and prosperity. It should be studied by everyone. I would not part with my knowledge of it for any amount. The instructions have developed within me a force of character, an ability to influence and control people that I did not dream I could acquire."

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KANSAS IS A KINGDOM OF WHEAT

This Year's Crop Will Reach Ninety Million Bushels.

The farmers of the Kansas wheat belt are getting ready to thresh their vast wheat crop of this year. It is estimated that the crop will reach the ninety million bushel mark, which is ten million bushels short of the predictions at the earlier part of the season. Even as it is, the crop is the best ever raised in the Sunflower state, last year reaching only seventy-six million bushels, and the year before fifty million bushels. This year more than five million acres of land were sown in wheat and fifteen thousand extra men were imported to assist in harvesting the vast acreage. The income from this crop of wheat will be more than $50,000,000, or $200 to every farmer in the state. The wheat raised, if placed on a single railway track reaching from Wichita to New York would till every car thereon.

Next year even more land in Kansas will be planted in wheat. It has come to pass that Kansas is the kingdom of wheat. Already the state leads all others in the production of this cereal. Land that was a few years ago given over to sunflowers has been seen being turned into glowing fields of yellow grain. The cause of this abundance of grain is that there is more rainfall in Kansas than in former years. This is caused, it is said by the weather men, by the fact that more trees are being planted, and from a vast prairie the state is rapidly becoming well clothed with forests.

A SMALL WATCH

The dowager duchess of Sutherland, who is credited with possessing the only crystal watch in existence, having transparent works, made for the most part of rock crystal, had the works removed from a miniature watch and placed inside a magnificent diamond having a diameter not exceeding the depth of four lines of ordinary type. Small as this timepiece was, it is surpassed in diminutiveness by what was justly described as the "smallest watch in the world," which was exhibited at the watch exhibition in Berlin recently. Made of fine gold, this microscopic watch had the dimensions of a pea; that is to say, its diameter of 6½ millimeters, which is practically a quarter of an inch, and its equal depth, the depth of type. 480 of these watches would weigh about one pound avoirdupois. If there existed any one possessing a heart sufficiently adamant to permit so brutal a weight as avoirdupois to be applied to so delicate a mechanism. Made of gold and valued at $200, this dainty watch boasts a minute hand as long as an ordinary sized letter "i" and a half an hour hand less than an "n" and a half in length, and a second hand one-sixteenth of an inch long that would demand an incursion into the nonsense rhyme to supply a suitable illustration.—Good Words.

G. W. R. Whitehead, M. D., of Denver, Col., tells us that he used Antikamnia tablets for years, and with the most satisfactory results, in cases of neuralgic headache, associated or not with disordered menstruation. He prescribes two five-grain tablets every two or three hours for adults.—The Chicago Medical Clinic.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for July 21. Noah Saved in the Ark. Gen. viii:1-22. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—The brief outline of antediluvian times given in Genesis was intended to show the consequences of sin. Expelled from Eden, Adam beheld for a thousand years his iniquity as it appeared in his posterity (Ex. xx:5). Abel, one of his sons, who worshipped God with acceptable sacrifice, was slain by his brother who fled to another land and raised up children of corrupt lives. As the centuries passed this evil race filled the earth with violence and blood until the mercy and patience of God were exhausted (Gen. vi:5). And yet the world was not wholly given to wickedness. Seth, born after Abel's death, became the father of a righteous people, called the sons of God (Gen. vi:2) whose successive generations preserved the primitive faith and covenant. The Almighty at last resolved upon extreme measures—to destroy the wicked and to repeople the earth by one man and his sons who found favor with him. Noah built an ark by divine direction, gathered into it his household with one pair of every living thing. The rest of the world perished. The subsidence of the waters and Noah's return to land form our lesson to-day.

ASSUAGED (Verses 1, 2).—Whether the flood was general or local, a point about which there has been much conjecture, is immaterial—it certainly covered the inhabited portion of the globe, which might then have been a small area in Western Asia. The ark that floated on the deep contained a precious cargo, all that had been saved out of the general ruin. God does not forget his covenant (Ex. ii:24), and he will fulfill his promise made to this patriarch in whom centers the hope of the future (Gen. vi:18). Natural means were employed to reduce the wide sweep of waters to their accustomed bounds—a wind was made to pass over them. It is well known that by changes in temperature atmospheric currents are produced, and under their influence moisture is taken up which had been precipitated (Ex. xiv:21). The rain ceased. The clouds carried their contents away to distant parts. Simultaneously the earth fountains that had poured forth their contents were stopped. The waters were assuaged.

RESTED.—For six months and ten days Noah had been in the ark. For forty days the rain had descended, gradually bearing the great vessel from its moorings. For a hundred and fifty days it had been on the watery expanse, no other object visible to human eyes. Sufficient time had elapsed for one of our modern steamships to make 1,000 trips across the Atlantic. All this time eight souls were at the mercy of the elements in a craft that would not now be regarded seaworthy, managed by men who knew nothing of navigation. There must have been some misgivings in the mind of the man of faith. Weary with his confinement he may have wondered what his fate would be. But every such trial must have thrown him back upon the promise which had induced him to make the voyage from the old world to the new. At length the ark rested on a peak of Ararat, one of the mountains of Armenia.

DISPENSED (Verses 6 to 9).—The situation was still one of extreme peril. Fear may well have filled the stoutest heart. There is no evidence, however, that any supernatural measure was employed to relieve the suspense of the imprisoned family. They looked to learn from them in the school of faith, in which the time element was important (Lam. iii:25). Forty days more of waiting passed. How shall Noah inform himself of the conditions in the outside world? He had no glass by which the eye might reach distant places to discover land. He might not himself go forth to explore. A place had been prepared in the roof for those who wish to achieve success and live up to the full measure of their possibilities."

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He Was "It."

"I don't believe you love me a bit," sobbed his wife.

"But I do, darling, I—"

"Don't tell me. It's natural you should. No man could love a woman who wears such old hats as I do."—Philadelphia Times.

FLEA A REGUL ARPIRATE

The Insect's Thirst for Blood and Astonishing Feats of Strength.

The flea possesses all the piratical instincts—thirst for blood, rapacity, cruelty. He is, further, as ingenious in devising tortures as he is untiring in the torment of his victims.

The flea is built upon lines that make him forever hungry. But his continuous performance appetite is far from being the oddest thing about him. Proportionately to size, he is the Samson of the universe. If an elephant had the same relative strength he could come near to oversetting a steel-framed sky-scraper.

A flea, wingless with a body out of all proportion to his head, and all over less than the sixteenth of an inch in length, will leap upon a plane surface more than a yard. This, too, when he has been hatched in hair, or straw, or sand, and never known what it was to have a full meal. More marvelous still, he will spring perpendicularly upward from one to two feet. Fancy a man or boy standing flat-footed and all of a sudden leaping over a church spire.

Wonderful things have been done with fleas. They have been put into gold collars and set to drag about lengths of gold chain at least 100 times their own weight. Further, an ingenious goldsmith back in the leisurely seventeenth century made a coach and four in ivory and gold, with a coachman upon the box, postilion and outriders, all the whole affair being dragged by a pair of fleas, working in gold collars. They worked under a bell glass, and were exhibited in London and Paris.

To fight like cats and dogs is the synonym of continuing strife, but even cats and dogs do not fight so bitterly as cat fleas and dog fleas. Oddly enough the cat fleas are bigger than the dog fleas, so should be always victors. But here as elsewhere condition tells. If the cat fleas are lazy and luxurious—fat they can never grow—the small, lean, keen-beaked dog fleas will soon oust them.

The combatants stand up to fight quite like a pair of prize ring ornaments. As they have six legs they have plenty to stand on and still spare a couple with which to belabor each other. Upon neutral ground, as a floor or walk, the cat and dog fleas keep the peace. But let one invade litter or a coat sacred to the other, and there is straightway a fight to the death. Nothing is more curious than this inborn antipathy is that dog fleas will not live upon a cat nor cat fleas upon a dog.

Fleas lay eggs after the insect manner, which hatch out tiny wrigglers very nearly invisible to the naked eye, yet capable of feeding on moisture and microbes—at least one judges that to be the diet, since fleas breed so freely in dirt, since fleas abscond and litter where other food is lacking—and after a while spinning themselves cocoons. The cocoons are no bigger than tiny grains of sand, but under the microscope show as semi-translucent ovals beautifully banded with pink and pearl. They are formed upon top of the matrix, whatever it may be, where the sun or the light can strike them fair. Rain just at the hatching time often kills a whole brood of sanitoria.

A flea's beak is sharp and hard, something like a bird's, only more pointed. A flea-bite is not poisonous, save and except in rare cases where a flea has previously been biting infected tissue. Certain French scientists have shown that both fleas and bedbugs could thus carry tubercular infection. Further, rats and mice are greatly dreaded as helping to spread the fearful bubonic plague.—Washington Star.

MISHAP WAS HIS FORTUNE

Artist Succeeded in Winning Fame After His Arm Was Broken.

"To become blind, or color-blind, or to lose the use of one's hand are, of course, the greatest calamities that can overtake an artist," remarked a New Orleans portrait painter, chatting with some friends in his studio. "There are a good many cases on record, however, where the left hand has been trained to do the work of the right, even after middle age, and I recall one where the necessity actually turned out to be a blessing in disguise. The man I have in mind was a painter in one of the large coast cities, and while he possessed considerable ability he never managed to 'catch on' with the public and had great difficulty in making both ends meet.

"His specialty was landscape, and the trouble with his work was a tendency to overfinish. If somebody had stood behind him with a club and belted him over the head when his canvas reached a certain stage it would have been all right. He never knew when to stop, and the result was a finicky, fussy style that spoiled everything he did. Well, he struggled along on the verge of starvation for years and finally tumbled downstairs and broke his right arm in so many different places that it had to be taken off at the elbow. Of course he was in dispair, but he had considerable grit, and as soon as possible after the accident he began to practice with his left hand.

"It came very awkward at first and he found himself absolutely unable to execute the fine, fussy detail in which he formerly delighted. He was compelled to deal with color masses whether he wanted to or not, and, in spite of his efforts to the contrary, he acquired a broad, vigorous touch that was the greatest imaginable

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 153,000

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to end we make our most favorable terms now.

THE QUARREL WITH EVANS.

Ever since the dependent pension law of 1890 was passed, there has been a chronic state of dissatisfaction among a class of old soldiers against the pension bureau and the commissioner in charge. The continual attacks upon the present incumbent, H. Clay Evans, are simply more persistent than were those upon his predecessors, under Harrison and Cleveland.

The act of 1890 was passed for the benefit of a large class of old soldiers, who were in needy circumstances, and often broken in health, but who could not trace their disabilities to their army service, and hence were not pensionable under the then existing laws. It provides that pensions of not less than $6 per month nor more than $12 may be granted to such ex-soldiers, "proportioned to the degree of inability to earn support." It provides further that "such pension shall commence from the day of the filing of the application in the pension office after the passage of this act." These two provisions have been the causes of much friction between the pension attorneys and the commissioner of pensions.

The attorneys claimed that pensions granted under this act should date from the time of the filing of the application, in disregard of the plain provision quoted above, "after the passage of this act." The commissioner adhered to the mandate of the law; the pension attorneys furiously attacked him for so doing. General Sickles and the other members of the Grand Army committee, appointed at the national encampment in Philadelphia in 1899, took the side of the attorneys. Hence the General's recent remark that Commissioner Evans is "too technical in the construction of the statutes."

In 1900, another pension law was passed, by Congress, which provides that, in determining the disability mentioned in the act of 1890, "each and every infirmity shall be duly considered, and the aggregate of the disabilities shown shall be rated." As the law of 1890 provides that no pension granted under it shall exceed $12 per month, the commissioner held that the aggregate disabilities could not be greater than that amount. Here again the pension attorneys and the Grand Army committee took issue with Mr. Evans. They assert that if the aggregate of the disabilities is greater than the $12 which the law specifies, it should be granted; and this is another prominent grievance against the present head of the pension bureau.

Many of those who assail Mr. Evans seem to forget that the interpretation which he puts upon these two acts is not solely his own. The pension laws provide that, whenever a question as to their interpretation may arise, the official opinion of the Attorney General of the United States shall be asked; and, when rendered, it shall govern the practice of the pension bureau. The refusal to accept the broad interpretation which the pension attorneys and the Grand Army committee wish, is therefore due to the Attorney General, and Mr. Evans is simply obeying the law which requires him to be governed thereby.

It might be well for Congress to take up this matter, and make the law so explicit that there can be no difference of opinion as to what it really means.

OUR DEBT REDUCTION.

The military and naval expenses of the Spanish war, the Philippine insurrection, and the Pekin expedition, have been heavy. Every one knows this. Hence it is with a sense of surprise that the country receives the official notification that the public debt of the United States is less in amount now than it was in 1898, before the Spanish war began.

The treasury department has issued a comparative statement, giving the figures for April 1, 1898, and the reduction which has been made up to April 1 of this year. It is herewith given:

COMPARATIVE DEBT STATEMENT.

On April 1, 1899, the interest-bearing debt was	$1,045,775,290
Less cash in treasury	254,049,164
Net debt	$791,726,126
On April 1, 1901, the principal debt was	$1,001,500,410
Less advances for reduction of future interest	52,000,000
	$948,500,410
Less cash in treasury	308,143,522
Net debt	$640,356,888
REDUCTION OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.	
From net debt, April 1, 1899	$791,726,126
Deduct the same, April 1, 1901	640,356,888
Reduction of principal	151,369,238
On April 1, 1898, the total annual interest charge was, in round numbers	$34,388,000
On April 1, 1901, it was	29,588,000
Reduction	$4,800,000

Despite the three wars which have required extraordinary expenditures, the net debt has been reduced 16 per cent, and the annual interest charge has been reduced 13 per cent since the beginning of the Spanish war. The showing is a superb one. Honest financial methods and agricultural and industrial prosperity were the factors which accomplished it.

CAUSES OF HOT WEATHER.

The present heated term can be attributed to the increased activity in the sun, indicated to observation by a large number of spots on his disc. The scientific world is giving more and more adhesion to this theory. Sir Norman Lockyer, the noted English astronomer, has an article in the June issue of the North American Review, wherein he declares that "many sun spots must be held to indicate an excess of heat and a very great excess. In other words, the changes of solar temperature accompanying the sun-spot cycle are very much greater than was formerly imagined. During the period in which these chemical inquiries into sun spots have been pursued, we have learned a great deal about the solar prominences, and here again the same conclusions must be drawn from these observations, namely, that the sun is very much hotter at sun-spot maximum."

When the theory of a connection between sun-spots and the weather was first reached, the objection was made that a spot appears dark on the sun because it is cooler than other portions of the surface; and hence that a multiplicity of spots ought to mean that less heat is given off. But the recent investigation into the nature of the prominences on the sun have shown that the dark sun-spots are only an indication of a tremendous outburst of solar energy, which reveals itself in the prominences—which are difficult to see because they are brighter than the sun's general surface. "Spots are therefore an indication of an excess of heat, and not of its defect," says Lockyer. These prominences consist of highly heated hydrogen and are shot out from the sun at an amazing velocity, which carries them to a height of thousands of miles above our luminary's surface.

The appearance of many spots was referred to in The Blade a short time ago. The revolution of the sun on its axis takes about twenty-five days; and the present hot weather appears to coincide with the reappearance of these disturbed areas, by rotation, on that part of the sun which is presented to our view. It will be interesting to watch the reappearance of these spots in about three weeks, to see if another hot spell will make the latter half of July as unbearable as were the closing days of June.

EMPEROR EDWARD I.

The English government is seriously considering the propriety of changing the title of King Edward VII. "to indicate more clearly his sovereignty over the entire British Empire." This change will undoubtedly be to adopt the method employed in Germany. William is King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany. The English sovereign, following this precedent, would remain King Edward VII. of Great Britain and Ireland, and would also become Emperor Edward I. of the British empire.

Such a step will give a great impetus to the idea of imperial federation, which has grown in favor within the past few years. The Boer war has shown that in wars which require large armies, the colonies must be depended upon to furnish the men. The British Isles have not great enough population to supply the number needed. Great Britain could do very well with her own army so long as the wars in which she was engaged were with interior or savage races. But in the Boer war, where her immense navy could not be utilized, the case was different. And, in the present state of European politics, it is the part of wisdom to be ready for a possible conflict with one or more of the Great Powers.

It would seem that this proposed change in the sovereign's title is but the first step in the process of unifying the mighty empire, many of whose component parts are but loosely related politically to the mother country. An imperial federation of all the British lands on the globe, with an imperial parliament in London, composed of representatives from each, is probably the end to be attained.

ESTRADA PALMA.

General Gomez, the stormy petrel of Cuban politics for so many years, appears to have abandoned his occupation of professional revolutionist, and to be now devoting himself to laboring for the peace and prosperity of the island of his adoption. He is now in this country to promote the election of Estrada Palma as first President of the new Cuban republic, although this government will not interfere in the smallest degree with the free choice by the Cubans of a chief magistrate.

Gomez has done wisely in taking up Palma as the best available candidate. For years he has lived in New York, and devoted much of his time to the promotion of Cuban independence. He was the head of the Cuban junta in this country, and obtained from sympathizers in this country large sums of money for the use of the insurgents. All of this was scrupulously accounted for; and Senor Palma was the agent of the revolutionists, in the exciting period from the blowing up of the Maine until the Spanish war ended, in the many delicate diplomatic negotiations with the United States, with regard to the relations between the insurgents and the United States. He is probably the best candidate among all the prominent Cubans for the Presidency, and it reflects much credit upon Gen. Gomez that he refuses himself to be a candidate for the position and uses his influence in favor of Senor Palma.

COMPTROLLER DAWES.

Hon. Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, has tendered his resignation, to be effective on October 1. He frankly states that this is done that he may enter the field as a candidate for United States senator from Illinois, against Senator Mason, whose term ends March 4, 1903.

Mr. Dawes has made a most efficient comptroller. His official record is superb. He is a man of action, untiring in energy and resource. He is Ohio born, being the son of the late Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Marietta, who was a conspicuous figure for years in the national House of Representatives. Mr. Dawes' action, in resigning his official position in view of his senatorial candidacy, is most commendable. He could not push the latter without neglecting his official duties. It is rare to find a man with so deep a sense of public duty as is shown by this act, and it should make him additional friends among the people of Illinois.

NEW AMERICAN SERIAL BEGINS NEXT WEEK

We have received, within the past three months, from patrons of The Weekly Blade, a number of requests that we give them a good serial; and the most of them say: "Let us have an American story," or "Please don't let it be an English novel."

We have been duly mindful of these requests, as we always endeavor to be. We are always glad to get letters from our readers, telling what they like in The Blade, or making suggestions. The majority of those who replied last winter to our requests for suggestions, will note that we have complied with their ideas.

And now we are glad to announce that we will begin, in The Weekly Blade for July 18, a new American serial story, written by H. A. Stanley, author of "Rex Wayland's Fortune," "Who Saved Oregon?" and other tales and sketches. It is entitled

"The Backwoodsman"

And is the story, told by himself, of a Continental sharpshooter on the New York frontier during the Revolution. The hero, a giant physically, is humble in his own opinion of his own merits. He tells an absorbing tale. The events among the Six Nations of Central New York; of Gates and the defeat of Burgoyne; of the ravaging of the Indian fields and villages—all are historically true. All that is fiction is the interweaving of the personal story of "Quedar"—the Indian pronunciation of Peter, the name of the hero.

Tim Murphy, the brave Irish scout; the lovely Owaimee, daughter of the old Oneida chief, Skenando; the kindly old Quaker, Mr. Horne, of Philadelphia; the altogether charming Edith Darrah; the quaint and energetic Aunt Sally Fisher—these and several minor characters are all delightful, and appear in a tale that opens in the Indian country, changes to Philadelphia, goes back to Gates' army, thence to Central New York, thence to Philadelphia, to Washington's headquarters, and lastly to the valley of Virginia.

The story follows historic lines, and hence gives one some insight into the ambitions and intrigues in the Continental army in those troublous days. The mystery surrounding the real name of Peter Ehlerson, the hero, is well preserved, and is romantically interesting; while through the story runs a golden thread of human love, as sweet and quaint as any tale that was ever told by lover to his sweetheart, in city drawing-room or under the greenwood tree.

We know our readers will be pleased with this story. Don't fail to begin with the first instalment; and when it is completed, write and tell us if we have overstated it one whit in this announcement.

By the way, tell your neighbors about "The Backwoodsman," and suggest that they subscribe for The Blade at once.

THE PHILIPPINE FOURTH.

The Filipinos will hereafter have a good reason for celebrating the American national holiday on their own account. On July 4, 1901, the American civil government was inaugurated, supplanting the military control, and Governor Taft took the oath of office in the presence of an enthusiastic assemblage of people, which filled the great plaza in front of the government house—the old Malacanan palace.

There are but five provinces of the entire twenty-seven in the islands in which any insurrection exists; and on that account military government will be continued in them until they are fully pacified. The financial condition of the islands is excellent. The insular treasury has a surplus of $3,700,000, while the annual revenues will foot up ten millions.

The inauguration of the civil government marks the full beginning of an era of progress and enlightenment to the Filipinos, as well as of prosperity to both the islands and their people. The army of American teachers will all be at their posts before fall, and the work of educating the rising generation, of teaching them our language and our civilization, will begin. The task is a great one, and it will require many years to bring the Philippine people up to the American level. In point of fact, that can only be reached when those who are now little children have grown to man's estate, and become from their earlier years imbued with American ideas. But it is the only way to raise the race, and every true American will rejoice at the model set by the United States to the European colonizing powers. None of them have systematically attempted the wholesale education and training of the native people of their possessions. They have exploited them for trade and profit, not for the benefit of the people under their sway.

GERMANY'S PROBLEM.

The wheat and rye crops of Germany are reported to be very poor, with the result that heavy importations of grain will have to be made to supply breadstuffs sufficient for the needs of the people. The United States will fortunately be able to supply the wants of the Germans from the surplus of our bounteous harvests.

The German government, it would seem, in view of the need of importations far beyond those of previous years, and the fact that the industrial depression in that country bears heavily on the laboring class, would be wise in materially lowering the duties on imported grain, that the people may have cheaper bread. This, however, is opposed by the Agrarians—who correspond, in some respects, to the Populists in the United States. Their argument is that the German farmers have such poor crops that they should be allowed to make as much as they can, and sell their grain at the highest price possible.

This meets the approval of the agricultural population of the empire, but it will certainly be opposed by the workingmen in the cities, who do not relish the idea of paying higher prices for bread in order to help the farmers out. In addition, the Agrarians are demanding that the payment of land rent, and of the taxes for ditching and diking, shall be suspended for one year; that there shall be a reduction on the railway freight rates on articles bought by them, and that the government shall loan money to farmers at a low rate of interest. It will be interesting to watch what course the government will take in this war between the agricultural and industrial classes.

Germany has apparently, reached the point at which Great Britain had arrived when the corn law agitation began, and free trade was established. If she keeps up her present high duties on imported foodstuffs, the growth and extension of her industries will be crippled, for labor will be too high for her to compete in the world's markets. She must make choice between her industries and her agriculture. England had the same problem, and sacrificed her land to her manufactures. What Germany will do remains to be seen.

OKLAHOMA WHEAT CROP.

Oklahoma is not yet a state, but it is certainly in a position to demand recognition from Congress. Aside from its population, it can, next winter, present to Congress a report of its wheat crop for this year, which will prove conclusively that in this, as in other respects, it is right up to the front. It is estimated that the Oklahoma wheat crop this year will reach 30 millions of bushels, and is worth at the present price at least seventeen millions of dollars. A territory which can produce a crop like this should certainly receive consideration.

TOM JOHNSON'S BROTHER.

Albert L. Johnson, who died the other day in Brooklyn at the age of 40, was a wealthy man, owning a controlling interest in the street railways of sixty-six of the smaller cities of Pennsylvania. Twenty years ago he began life as a street-car driver in Louisville. He had no money, and no other advantages other than are possessed by tens of thousands of American young men of twenty.

He was industrious; he saved his money; he learned the street-car business thoroughly, and rose in it. He did what it is possible for any other young man to do, if he will. For the opportunities for young men of industry and energy are as great to-day as they ever were—yes, greater; for there has been such an expansion of industries, so many new ones created by the newer conditions of this inventive age, that many new avenues to success are open.

The world is full of pessimists who are crying that the day of opportunity for young men has passed; that wealth is more and more in the hands of a few; that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer—all of which statements are false and misleading. The same wails were heard from one end of the land to the other when Albert L. Johnson began his career on the front platform of a horse-car, but he paid no attention to them. He realized that there are numberless opportunities for a young man who is not afraid to work. His career is but one of thousands which prove the falsity of the prophets of evil. There is place and preferment for industrious, steady, capable and masterful young men, and poverty is no bar to their progress.

IRRIGATION OF ARID AMERICA.

A conference has been called to meet at Cheyenne, Wyoming, to discuss a system of irrigation for arid lands. There has been much discussion of this important subject, and the conference is called with a view of harmonizing differences of opinion as to the form in which the aid of the national government should be invoked. In all probability, the meeting will elaborate a bill for presentation to Congress.

There is one point upon which there is substantial agreement among the promoters of irrigation—that the proceeds of the sales of arid lands by the government in the dry states and territories, shall be appropriated for the irrigation of such lands therein. It seems also to be the consensus of opinion that the cost of the irrigation works should be added to the price of the land reclaimed which shall be sold to settlers at the increased price, and the proceeds of the sale be turned back into the fund to be used for further reclamation.

These seem to form the basis of a workable plan, and if the matter be properly presented to Congress it should receive consideration. There are millions of acres which need only water to make them exceedingly fertile, and a large portion of this area is so situated as to be irrigated, if proper storage dams and distributing canals be constructed. The work is certain to be done eventually, and there is no good reason why the coming Congress should not make a beginning.

JOHN FISKE DEAD.

In the death of John Fiske at a Massachusetts watering-place of the excessive heat, America has lost a notable man of letters. He was one of our soundest scientific thinkers, and notable as a lecturer and writer upon history. In the earlier part of his career, he pursued inquiries into the nature of human progress, which led him to a careful study of the doctrine of evolution. He became known first to the public as an exponent and defender of this doctrine. In 1871, he arrived at the discovery of the causes of the prolonged infancy of mankind, and the part which it plays in determining human development. The importance of this was at once recognized by both Darwin and Spencer, and placed Mr. Fiske at once among the foremost thinkers of the country.

For the past twenty years or more he had devoted his attention chiefly to historical subjects, and his frequent lecture tours throughout the country, as well as in Great Britain, made him widely known, especially as an authority on American history. From 1869 to 1879 he was connected with Harvard University in a professional capacity, and since then has been a member of the board of overseers. From 1884 he held a professorship in Washington University, St. Louis, though continuing to make his home at Cambridge.

He was the only child of Edmund Brewster Green and Mary Fiske. His father was a newspaper editor in Hartford, New York and Panama, and died at the latter place in 1852. In 1855, the mother married again, and the son, who was then 13 years of age, dropped his father's name, Green, and adopted that of his maternal great-grandfather, John Fiske, which he made famous.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Fourth in the Islands.

Independence day was marked by events of unusual interest in the new possessions of the United States. In Porto Rico the Assembly in joint session passed the expected resolution providing for free trade with the United States. The Assembly notifies the President that by virtue of the Hollander act and other measures it has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of insular government, and requests that, if it shall seem wise and proper to the President, his proclamation be issued on July 25, as that day is being established as a Porto Rican holiday to commemorate the anniversary of the coming of the American flag. The session was further marked by a message from Governor Allen reviewing the financial situation of the island, in which he showed that Porto Rico possessed abundant revenues for its needs without drawing on customs receipts. It is of interest to note that the Fourth of July was celebrated with enthusiasm by the people of the island irrespective of political divisions. The celebrations in Cuba seemed to have been participated in most sympathetically by the natives. At Manila Judge Taft, the president of the Philippine commission, was inaugurated as the first civil governor of the islands.

Civil Government in the Philippines.

Attention is now being directed to a greater or less extent to the experiment of introducing civil government under American auspices in the Philippines. Some observers who have lately looked over the ground take the view that the government will be beset with difficulties, partly growing out of the dual nature of the government, partly owing to economic conditions in parts of the islands, and partly owing to the financial burden imposed by the new government. No doubt is entertained by these critics of the eventual prosperity of the islands as a whole, but it is suggested that in the new southern provinces poverty and other obstacles will prevent the successful collection of land taxes. The salaries, excepting those of the clerks and minor employes, are criticised as being too high, and the offices as being too numerous for the conditions obtaining in the islands, though the latter was done to maintain the old division into provinces, which the natives strenuously desired. The civil-service rules lately established are being made the subject of complaint, one ground of which is the fact that the Filipino and the American civil-service employes are not paid the same salaries; the service of the Americans, with their knowledge of English, being regarded as the more useful. Civil-service examinations have already been held, but it seems that up to the present no Filipino has taken the examination in English.

Four Suspended Banks.

Within a little over the space of two weeks, four banks, one of them a national institution in the city of New York, have been forced to suspend and have been placed in the hands of receivers. In each case undue accommodation to speculative interests, either connected with the banks themselves or outside of its management, seems to have been the reason for the downfall of the institutions. This has naturally resulted in a great deal of moralizing on the part of the press about the dangers which exist at a period of national prosperity and speculative inflation in connection with banking interests. It may, however, be observed that in none of the recent bank failures would it appear that stock-market speculation, in the proper sense of that term, was the cause of the difficulties. It is true that the failure of the Seventh National Bank at New York was due to the embarrassment of Messrs. Henry Marquand & Co., a Stock Exchange firm. Marquand & Co., however, were on the whole bears on the stock market, and the firm or its customers were actually short of a very considerable amount of stocks. Losses consequent upon assuming an attitude at variance with the general tendency of the market no doubt were responsible in part for the plight in which the firm was involved, but the principal cause of its embarrassment and of the downfall of the bank was, however, furnished by the promotion of the Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad, the Gas & Electric Company of Bergen County and other enterprises whose securities never gained real standing on the Stock Exchange. In the same way the failures of the other banks resemble that of the Seventh National, from the fact that in each case the money of the banks and of their depositors had been unwisely loaned upon securities which did not command a ready market, and which could not be regarded as representatives of the values which are traded in in Wall street, even in a speculative way.

Death of J. R. C. Pitkin.

John R. C. Pitkin, who died at New Orleans last week, was born in Louisiana and has always been a resident of that state. During the war he was a Confederate soldier, but after the war he broke away from his associates and became a Republican. During President Grant's second term he was the United States marshal for Louisiana. During the presidential election of 1876 and immediately thereafter he was quite prominent in Louisiana politics. Subsequently he was postmaster of New Orleans. In September, 1888, President Harrison appointed him minister to the Argentine republic, to succeed Bayliss W. Hanna.

McLaurin's Position.

Senator John L. McLaurin delivered an Independence Day address in Spartanburg, S. C., in which he summed up the progress of America during the past century and gave his ideas of the duty of the country in the future. He advocated expansion and acquisition of territory when such territory would add to the United States' markets.

Su Shih Chin Released.

The secretary of the treasury has informed the collector of customs at San Francisco that the appeal in the case of Su Shih Chin had been sustained, and that he should be released from custody. Su is the Chinese reformer who was held at San Francisco several weeks ago on a charge brought by Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese minister, and Ho Yow, the Chinese consul-general in San Francisco, that his passports had been forged and that he had no right to enter the United States. Su Shih Chin is said to have plotted against the reigning power in China and his custody is very much desired by the Pekin authorities.

Money in Circulation.

A slight net decrease in the volume of money in circulation is recorded in the statement issued by the Treasury department on July 1, a decrease amounting to a little over $7,300,000 in a total of not far from $2,200,000,000. As compared with the corresponding date last year there was an increase in the total circulation of over $114,800,000. Gold coin showed an increase of over $15,800,000 and gold certificates a gain of over $45,100,000. Standard silver dollars exhibited a gain of only a little over $158,000, but silver certificates showed an increase of over $21,100,000, while subsidiary silver showed a gain of over $3,400,000. United States notes amounted to over $15,800,000 more, and national bank notes showed a gain of over $45,000,000. Currency certificates of 1872, which amounted to $3,705,000 a year ago, disappear from the table. The only other item showing a decrease in treasury notes of 1890, in which there was a falling off of over $27,700,000. The total amount of money in circulation on July 1 was $2,177,266,280, which, on the basis of an estimated population of 77,754,000, represents a per capita circulation of $28. This is a decline of 13 cents for the month, but an increase of $1.50 as compared with the corresponding date last year.

New Party Nonsense.

The uneasy Populists, who are talking about forming a new party in the nation, may better employ themselves in meditating upon the fate of the old one of their construction. It has twice made sure the election of a Republican President of the United States. Having achieved this boomerang work for themselves, they propose to abandon it, and start in on another. Their modesty is on a par with their logic. They have demonstrated their lamentable lack of knowledge of the opinions and the purposes of the American people, and their utter absence of capacity to engage in leadership in political affairs. Fortunately their folly has led them this time to seek the most inappropriate period possible for bringing forward their new enterprise. They will be completely played out before parties begin to be aligned for the future in earnest.

The Races at Henley.

The crew of the University of Pennsylvania has gone the way of its predecessors at Henley. After a game struggle and in fast time the veteran Leander crew led the Quakers over the finish line a full length to the good. Thus ends the third chapter of the account of American striving for aquatic supremacy in England.

The final defeat of Pennsylvania at Henley has seemed inevitable to rowing critics ever since the Philadelphia university first announced its intention of sending a crew to England. The difficulties of an American eight on such a trip are nearly if not insurmountable. The change of climate, the greater age and experience of the representative English crews and the unaccustomed distance of the race—one and a quarter miles—are all elements which make for the discomfiture of the invading crew. Cornell found this out in a way not particularly creditable to herself a number of years ago. A short time afterward Yale made the discovery in a more sportsmanlike manner, but the result was the same. The lesson is always there. Until English crews can be persuaded to contest on this side of the Atlantic at the American four-mile distance, it seems extremely unlikely that Uncle Sam will ever be able to duplicate his yachting and horse-racing triumphs in the struggles of the eights.

The showing of Pennsylvania at Henley was, on the whole, an extremely creditable one. It is quite true that the ability of the Quaker crew to reach the finals was largely due to good luck in the drawings. Still, the conduct of the Americans was so sportsmanlike, their watermanship so good, and the impression created by them so favorable that in a good many ways it is possible to say their trip to Henley possessed some of the truer elements of real success.

HAVE YOU A FARM TO SELL, TO BUY, OR TO EXCHANGE?

The Blade is constantly asked about farming and timber lands in this or that locality. We cannot answer such questions, because we have not accurate information, as a rule; nor can we print such requests free, as they are really advertising and should be paid for.

We have therefore opened a special column for those who wish to sell farms, to buy farms, or to exchange farms, at a reduced rate. No advertisement will be accepted from any one but a subscriber to the Weekly Blade. We will not admit into this column any advertisement from land agents, etc. It is called the "Land Column," and we will print three lines for one dollar for each insertion, cash with the order. This is one-third our regular advertising rate. Look at the advertisements appearing under that head on the fifth page, and you can use them as models. Put all you wish into three lines, of 7 words each—21 words in all. Count numbers and initials as one word each.

Write name and address very plainly, please!

Do not exceed 22 words. Remember, the dollar must come with the order. You can have it inserted more than once, if you wish, at the same rate—two weeks for $2, three weeks for $3, and so on. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

UNIQUE LANDSCAPE.

Historical Society Has a Gift of Artistic Work in Hair.

A small picture on ivory, not more than four inches square, which has recently been presented to the Connecticut Historical Society, is a bit artistic, and is wholly unique in its construction. It is a landscape made entirely of human hair chopped fine, the colors being the natural color of the hair, carefully placed so as to give the appearance of a small oil painting. The scene represents a man fishing off a rustic bridge, the stream running in a torrent below, while the background is made up of mountains and trees and the foreground represents a field in which there are daisies and dandelions growing.

The materials with which the landscape was made up are also included in the gift and they consist of a small chopping knife, with a blade less than an inch and a half long, several small tools and packages of hair, the hair with two exceptions having been taken from the locks of the members of the Burgess family. The exceptions are that the white effect in the picture is from the hair of Samuel Nott of Franklin, brother of Dr. Eliphalet Nott, and the red coat of the man fishing was provided by the auburn locks of a Miss Yates.

This work of art, peculiar to the time in which it was made, some fifty years ago, was made by Ellen Burgess, the daughter of Dr. Chauncey Burgess of Norwich, and was given to her niece, Miss Ida Spafford, daughter of Marvin Spafford a former Windham man. Miss Spafford died in Windham last winter and among the relics left by her was this picture, with a verbal request of her heirs, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Lee of Thiteville, Pa., that it be deposited by them in the Historical Society's keeping. The Spafford family which is interested in the picture, was in its day one of the best known families in Windham, living in South Windham and carrying on large interests. Jesse Spafford, the practical founder of the family and its fortunes, being the wealthiest man of his time in that section of the state.—Hartford Courant.

Cold Blooded.

"What cold-blooded people the Americans are!" exclaimed the Filipino in the coffee-sack trousers.

"Have they committed a new outrage?" inquired the Filipino in the calico shirt.

"No," responded the simple Filipino in the coffee-sack trousers, "but an American lady subscriber to this newspaper writes to the editor asking him to tell her what is the best way in which to remove 'black-heads!'"—Brooklyn Eagle.

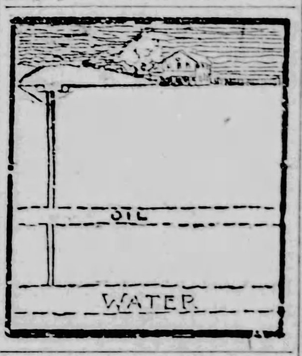
CAPTURED RAILROAD TICKET FROM CHINA

During the recent troubles in China some hot fights took place on the railroad from Tangku to Pekin. Admiral Seymour used this line when going with his troops to the capital, and several times he had to halt and do battle with the Boxers. During one engagement the station at Lo-Fa was set on fire, and after the skirmish was over a soldier found in the ruins a few railroad tickets, which he regarded as a curiosity and brought back with him.

The ticket, reproduced here, is for a second class carriage, and is printed on one side in English and on the other in Chinese. The railroad was built with British capital and remained under British control until the outbreak in China. Then the Russians assumed management of it, but they soon handed it over to the Germans, and they in turn returned it to the British.—New York Herald.

ABANDONED WELLS NOW BECOME OIL GUSHERS

Citizens of Clarksburg, W. Va., are confident that the Harrison county oil fields, in which many of them have grown rich recently, will be brought to their doors immediately, and some of them have actually begun to arrange to sink wells in back yards, as was the fashion at Sistersville in the early days of the oil excitement there, says the New York Herald. Many years ago an epidemic of typhoid fever at Clarksburg caused the town to sink an artesian well on the outskirts of the village, as it was then. Oil in the vicinity of Clarksburg caused the town to boom, and the well is now in the town's center. The other day a property owner decided to remove the plug from the old well, which had



been closed for years because it would no longer give forth water. When the plug was taken out oil welled to the surface and enriched the premises. It has been ascertained that the artesian well was sunk to the first sand, known as Dunkard. The sand is now pregnant with oil.

BUSY BEE IS POPULAR.

Doesn't Sing in the Vaudeville and Operatic Ditties.

The busy bee is having a lively time in the vaudevilles and the comic operas, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. He is just now a prolific subject for the song writer, and fame came to him in a music-hall song that has become popular under the title of "The Honeysuckle and the Bee," in "King Dodo" he appears in the tune that is most whistled and which has this chorus:

Come back, my own,
My love still is true;
There's honey in my heart,
And it's only for you;
There are tears in my eyes,
Though the world calls it dew;
I'm waiting and I want you,
And I want but you.

In "The Explorers" the bee will come in after the following fashion:

The busy bee of joyous June
Improves each shining hour.
He dips his little honey spoon
In every yielding flow'r.
He sips from yellow, sips from white—
No chalked sweet declines.
It's all the same in his sweet game;
He draws no color lines.

For honey is sweet, sweet, wild or tame;
Dark is sweeter, so dark folk claim;
But honey is honey, honey, just the same,
According to the busy bee of June.
And Cupid is color-blind, so they say,
Doesn't know white from black or gray;
Why, for all we know to the contrary,
Cupid might have been a little coon.

FOREIGN.

Robbers of Great Northern train at Wagner, Mont., got $40,000 unsigned national bank notes.

Bomb thrown into yard of house at Denver killed 5-year-old child of M. O. Oliver.

Cup defender Constitution won yacht race at Newport against Independence and Columbia, the latter finishing in second place.

W. T. Stead declares that disruption of British liberal party was deserved, that it shares Chamberlain's guilt because its leaders screened him at time of Jameson raid.

British sailors and ship owners amazed at the kind treatment accorded men employed on the Northwestern, from Chicago. The salaries and privileges are also sources of wonder and envy.

Sir Thomas Lipton offered to race Shamrock II against Kariad for £500 a side.

Kurds killed fourteen Armenians to avenge murder of Kurdish official.

Corea requested Japan to withdraw its officials from the country.

Judge Estee at Honolulu refused to naturalize a native of Guam.

Title of King Edward to be changed to indicate more clearly his sovereignty over entire British empire.

Religious orders in France, affected by the new law, are planning to remove to the United States and South America.

Germany secured option on Spanish island of Fernando Po.

British government planning to build this year three battleships of an improved class, six cruisers, and ten destroyers.

Buenos Ayres under martial law, which was declared because of riots by those who objected to government's plan of refunding public debt.

France assembled formidable fleet of warships in Mediterranean for naval maneuvers.

Boer opposition to British forces in South Africa gradually resolving itself into guerrilla warfare.

General Bellarmino and his Filipino force surrendered to Colonel Wint at Legaspi.

Irish surgeon made discovery that oxygen has wonderful curative properties.

Emperor of Germany said to be in partnership with Siemens & Halske in building an immense electrical express line between Hamburg and Berlin.

Great Britain is willing that the United States shall build and control the Nicaraguan canal, only reserving equal commercial rights for all nations.

King of Great Britain will not confer the Order of the Garter upon the King of Wurtemburg, the German monarch whom he heartily detests.

Americans fighting with the Boers and captured by the British must remain prisoners until hostilities cease.

Duke of Aosta, heir to Italian throne, reported to have seriously wounded Duke Eugene of Russia in a duel.

British erecting blockhouses along railroad from Pretoria to Pietersburg to protect line from Boer raiders.

Order restored in Argentine by withdrawal of government bill for refunding public debt.

Current Events.

Hundreds of "sooners" raid Kiowa and Comanche lands in Indian Territory, which are soon to be opened for settlement, and clash with 50,000 boomers who are encamped about the reservations is threatened.

Plan for bituminous coal combine is said to have in view formation of separate companies, each controlled by railroads and operating in its own district. Consolidation under one corporation not intended.

Members of the Gideon society, consisting of traveling salesmen who neither smoke, drink nor swear, will meet in convention at Madison, Wis.

General Gomez calls on President McKinley and is impressed with the sincerity of the United States regarding Cuba.

Men indicted for conspiracy with Captain Carter to defraud government appealed from decision holding them for trial in Georgia.

Governor Taft's Philippine Cabinet approved by the President. Americans in the majority.

Real test in the strike of the Amalgamated Steel Workers is not expected until big plants reopen in fall after summer repairs.

Tonnage passing Sault Ste. Marie in June exceeded previous best record by 400,000 tons.

Albert Fairfax, of New York, claims title and estates of Lord Fairfax, Earl of Culpepper.

Fourth of July casualties, as shown by reports received by the Chicago Tribune, were 25 killed and 1,812 injured. Fireworks injured 223, cannon explosions 178, firearms 135, toy pistols 160, gunpowder 148, runaways 11. Fire loss was $128,755.

Celebration of the Fourth was not confined to United States, but all of its colonies for the first time in their history observed the anniversary of Independence day. Cubans also helped celebrate.

Americans in London observed Independence day by a big banquet at Hotel Cecil. Ambassador Choate gave a reception at his residence, which was attended by noted Englishmen.

American residences and offices in Paris were decorated with United States flags on the Fourth. Annual banquet of American Chamber of Commerce held and a reception given at American embassy.

United States legation guard at Pekin celebrated the Fourth with athletic games and fireworks.

Chinese minister chief orator at Independence day celebration in Philadelphia.

Porto Rican legislature passed resolution asking President to proclaim free trade for the island as provided by Foraker law.

Postmaster General Smith planning reform in system of carrying periodicals in mails at pound rates to shut out spurious publications.

Lieut. Whittlesey believed to be the author of the famous order to Dewey to take or destroy the Spanish fleet.

Illinois broomcorn crop reported in bad condition. Acreage decreased 66 per cent.

Eugene V. Debs, in a Fourth of July oration hails as the flag and denounces American institutions.

People of Kansas laid the corner stone of a monument to Lieut. Pike, who raised the first American flag in the commonwealth at a spot near Courtland.

Tariff treaty with Cuba the next serious problem for congress to consider.

Ten prisoners overpowered prison guards at Guthrie, Ok., T., and escaped.

Steamer Dolphin arrived at Seattle with $800,000 in gold from Klondike.

Firm at Dayton, O., sued Metal Polishers' union for $25,000 damages on account of a strike.

S. R. Dawson, who killed a man, paroled from Iowa prison so he can tell how to make Damascus steel.

Missouri farmer in Gentry county became insane on account of heat and killed two men and himself.

Only one portrait needed to complete collection of patent office commissioners from the beginning.

W. S. Stratton, the millionaire mine owner of Colorado Springs, to leave the place to escape beggars.

United States to publish book telling of the war methods of the powers, the material for which was collected by military attaches abroad, despite many difficulties.

General Wood may be compelled to give up his post in Cuba because of illness.

Walter Wellman learns that President McKinley has little hope of tariff revision or extension of reciprocity by next Congress. Protected interests strongly oppose any reduction of duties.

Federal officers bring suits against Wm. A. Clark, the Daly estate and large mining companies of Montana involving millions said to have been lost through irregularities in timber entries.

Meeting in Chicago to organize all workers in iron and steel, soon to be able to cope with United States Steel Corporation, is said to be one of the greatest events in the history of labor.

Commerce with Porto Rico showed big increase during last year, the exports exceeding those of 1899 by 240 per cent.

Law for examining and branding export cattle to be applied to creamery goods sold abroad.

Kansas supreme court decided state irrigation law valid. This permits work which is to benefit three counties.

Michigan court ordered cancellation of mortgages given under duress to escape prison in Alaska.

Increase in insurance rates of Knights of Pythias endowment rank may be necessary because of losses due to poor investments.

Details of burning of a Filipino town by Captain A. S. Howan, which is to be investigated, told in letter received at Leavenworth.

HU

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

Read full notice on fourth page of this paper.

FOR SALE—Fine stock ranch, 480 or 960 acres, as desired; splendid water; in Beadle Co., S. D. C. W. Chambers, Carpenter, S. D.

FOR SALE—Remarkably well improved farm, 153½ acres; very healthy; fine water; fruit abundant; clover; very desirable; cheap. Box 34, Lancing, Tenn.

Publishers' Column

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated. We cannot adequately describe them in this limited space. Therefore we make you this

SPECIAL OFFER—We will send a sample teaspoon, free of charge, to anyone who desires to examine the goods before ordering, and who will agree to order the balance of the set, if the goods are satisfactory. Prices:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Waltham and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold plated chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

FANCHON AT 69.

Effort to Induce Maggie Mitchell to Make Another Tour.

Last winter a shrewd theatrical manager from New York went to Boston for the purpose of interesting Charlotte Crabtree, more familiarly known as "Lotta," in a tour of the country. It was pointed out to this once soubrette that she had never really made what could be considered a "farewell" tour of America. Adroitly presenting his case, this gentleman who, in the day of the theatrical syndicate, is said to have fallen on evil times and here saw a chance to recoup, declared that a tour of one season would be hugely profitable, since popular curiosity over this player has increased rather than abated since her retirement.

The advice of this theatrical old-timer did not, fortunately, prevail. Lotta declared that she was content in private life as well as content with the place she had once filled in the public eye. But the report that she had even remotely contemplated a return to the stage gave rise to all sorts of speculation and gossip, although most people breathed freer when she announced that the stage no longer held charms for her.

There is now reason to believe that this same designing person, unsuccessful with Lotta, has turned his attention to an actress equally celebrated at the time of Lotta's vogue. It is currently reported that Maggie Mitchell has been made a very large offer to make a tour in "Fanchon, the Cricket." And while it does not seem possible that this joy of so many theater-goers' grandparents will consider the proposition any more than did her contemporary in the early art of the kittenish ingenue, almost anything is liable to happen these days, and until an official denial is forthcoming there will be much anxiety among those who prefer to consider Maggie Mitchell a tradition rather than a fact. Neither of these celebrities could be affected by financial inducements. Lotta and Maggie Mitchell are probably the richest of retired actresses. But it may be well concluded that if Lotta, at 54, finds a return to the stage undesirable, Maggie Mitchell, at 69, would be flying in the face of Providence and would give the reminiscent an incentive for gossip that would at least be painful to the immediate family of the person concerned.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Monument to a Pig.

No stranger monument ever existed than that which was erected at the Hotel de Ville by the inhabitants of Luneburg, in Hanover, in honor of a pig. This, which took the form of a kind of mausoleum, contained a large glass case in which was hermetically inclosed a fine ham. Over it the animal whose memory was to be handed down to posterity. Above was a handsome slab of black marble, on which, engraved in letters of gold, was the following inscription in Latin: "Passers-by, contemplate here the mortal remains of the pig which acquired for itself imperishable glory by the discovery of the salt springs of Luneburg."—Philadelphia Record.

FOUR DOGS WITH BRAINS OF ALMOST HUMAN QUALITY

Ashtabula, July 3.—Dogs that do something out of the ordinary find a place in the public eye. The dog which saved Lorain's (Ohio) finest business block from burning is valuable not alone because of his pedigree, but because he has proven himself a protector of large property interests. Tom, the Alliance (Ohio) bull terrier that has fame as a mind reader, is worth more than the $1,200 which has been refused for him, because of his superior intelligence. The fame of Tom is spreading rapidly. A short time ago Charles Marmaduke Lumley, of London, England, professor in the London Psychological Institute, came all the way from England to Alliance to see him. The dog performed his mind-reading act to perfection, and Mr. Lumley was amazed. It was he who offered Captain Jack Myers, the owner, $1,200 for the animal. Mr. Myers is of the opinion, however, that the dog would not live long if parted from him.

It is claimed for Tom that he possesses the power of telepathy, so that he can read perfectly the human mind. This, Mr. Myers says, he first discovered while playing solitaire. Completing the game, he slapped the dog lightly on the nose with the ten spot of hearts. Then he stacked the cards and left them on the table. Returning later he discovered that Tom had picked from the deck the ten spot of hearts and was holding it in his mouth. Mr. Myers replaced it in the pack and shuffled the cards. Again and again Tom picked it out. It was at first thought that this was the dog's keen scent.

Later, however, Attorney William Roach, who happened to be in the hotel where Mr. Myers lives, became interested in the dog's accomptishments. He shuffled the cards and stacked them face downward, and thought of a certain card, but told no one which card it was. The dog was told to pick out the card which the attorney had in mind. Tom scattered the cards with his nose and selected the king of hearts, which the attorney declared was correct. Since that time hundreds of skeptic people have tried to puzzle Tom in the same manner, but have been unsuccessful. Several scientific experts have pronounced the dog's queer sense that of telepathy.

Mr. Myers says that the dog understands an ordinary conversation between two persons. Some time ago he was talking of selling the dog. Tom appeared greatly dejected during the conversation. When the telegram finally came from the party who was to purchase Tom, the dog made a leap at the messenger boy, tore the message from him, and carried it to his master. He seemed changed in an instant, appearing full of delight. The message conveyed the information that the party had decided not to buy the dog.

One morning about 1 o'clock the finest business block in Lorain county—the building in which is located the National Bank of Commerce—caught fire in the ceiling over the bank from a defective electric-light wire. Dr. J. E. Trombley's dental office and living apartments are on the second floor. Dr. Trombley owns an Irish setter that answers to the name of Prince. The fire in the big block had gotten only a small start when Prince smelled smoke, investigated the source, and then made off to awaken his master. The doctor was aroused from his slumbers by a vigorous assault on his door. The fierce pawing of the dog was accompanied by desperate attempts to rattle the knob, and not until the door was opened did the noise cease. Then hurriedly Prince led his master to the blaze near the front of the building. Dr. Trombley turned in an alarm, the fire department responded, and the building was saved with less than $500 damage. Prince is now the idol of the residents and business men of the block.

The Sutliff block at Warren, O., on March 3, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $10,000. Mrs. Priscilla Shoenberger was rescued from a third-story window just in time to save her life. She was awakened by her little dog biting at her feet and barking. By going at once to the window the firemen saw her just in time, but the dog perished.

At Lordstown, not far distant, George Wynyard's residence was burned. A pet dog tugged at the bed clothing and awakened the children just in time for them to escape.

On the main line of the Lake Shore railroad at Conneaut there are several knowing dogs that are accustomed to get their breakfast from the dining cars of the passenger trains. One of these may be found at Northeast, Pa., and one at Painesville. At Conneaut a big, black Newfoundland at 8:56 every morning may be seen bounding along the streets to the depot, welcoming the approach of the train with much noise. He has met this train regularly for a year and is regarded by the train employes as a great pet. He is given a bone or some scraps of food while the train waits. On a few occasions he has been two or three minutes' late. When he is late the men on the dining car make him chase the train for a short distance to get his bite. Visitors to the town are shown the animal as one the sights of the city.

Mr. H. H. Hall, a prominent citizen of Ashtabula, owned a dog which, he asserts, when asked if he was hungry could say "I am" just as plain as a person. The dog's name was Sport, and he was one of the most intelligent of cocker spaniels. This dog suffered a shock of paralysis and was just recovering when a bulldog jumped onto him as he was going along the street and chewed him until he died.

SOME NEW SUMMER DRINKS

Cafe Frappe One of the Most Popular of the Fizzes.

With the coming of summer the soda-water fountain again regains its universal popularity. New drinks and many novel and seductive forms for serving the old familiar flavors are being offered at thousands of soda-water fountains throughout the city. Almost any taste may be satisfied in the new assortment of drinks. There are pick-me-ups strong enough for almost any craving. There are other concoctions as insipid and stomach disturbing as was ever ordered by a matinee girl.

The cafe frappe bids fair to become very popular this summer, according to the Chicago Inter-Ocean. It is cooling and attractive to the eye and, if needs be, a trifle stimulating. It is usually served without soda water. It may consist of iced tea, coffee, or cocoa, and should be served in long glasses with a couple of inches of whipped cream at the top. If one prefers a drink with slightly more body to it, the new mint phosphate will be found very satisfactory. It is formed of plain phosphate and creme de menthe, and should be served in a claret cup with cracked ice. As may be imagined, it looks very cool and inviting. Some druggists serve it with a sprig of mint stuck in at the top. The quantity of cream de menthe may, of course, be varied to suit the appearance for the customer or the nature of his wink to the clerk.

Lemonade will be served this season in several novel forms. Lemonade has always been popular with the fashionable set. The old style of picnic lemonade of our childhood, however, bears but a distant resemblance to the lemonade of society and the soda fountain. The familiar mixture of lemon juice, sugar, and water is used merely as the foundation for much more complicated concoctions. It is mixed with lemon or even vanilla ice cream, and soda or some other sparkling water. Some serve their lemonade with finely chopped ice and an abundance of fresh fruits. A great deal of the so-called lemonade consumed is flavored more or less strongly with claret or brandy.

Iced fruits in the form of a beverage are expected to become very popular. These products consist merely of finely chopped ice covered with heavy fruit syrups. A variation on this consists of a cup of water ice covered with the syrup of the fruit of the same flavoring as the ice. Another novelty which is already familiar in New Orleans and which will be seen here this year is the ice cream melon. Small nutmeg melons are secured for the purpose, carefully scraped and filled with vanilla ice cream. These are packed in ice and are eaten with spoons. The latest flavoring for soda water is violet syrup. It is blue in color, and is supposed to have both the smell and taste of the flowers.

The soda fountain mineral waters promise to hold their own in the popular favor, especially those which, like Kissingen, are relied upon to produce a reviving effect after a night in which too much liquor has been drunk for comfort. The more nearly tasteless waters are starting in with even more a vogue than they had last year.

Those persons who are out of health make the best customers.

BRAVEST GIRL OF CIVIL WAR.

In September a monument will be erected on the Gettyburg battlefield, dedicated to the memory of a brave Iowa girl. It will bear these legends: On the front, "Jennie Wade, Killed While Making Bread for the Union Soldiers." On the reverse, "Erected by the Women's Relief Corps of Iowa, A. D. 1901." One side will bear these words: "Whosoever God Will, Must Be, Though a Nation Mourn." On the other side will be, "She Hath Done What She Could."

Jennie Wade was one of the heroines of the civil war. She was killed by a stray rifle ball of the Confederates while making bread for the Union soldiers in the little brick house of her sister, right in the stormiest and most dangerous part of the three days' battle ground. The first day of the battle she drew and carried water from the windless well, and filled the canteens of the Union soldiers, amid the shrieking of shells and the awful din of the battle.

For thirty-eight years her grave has remained unmarked. The movement for a monument started in 1899, at the close of the national encampment at Philadelphia, when the Iowa women spent a day at Gettysburg, and resolved to render homage to the memory of the brave Pennsylvania girl. The money is now all raised. The monument is to be of fine granite and Italian marble, and will cost $500.

TWO NEW TRINKETS FOR MEN

New York Times.

Something that is new for men and which they will be sure to appreciate is a thin card case for their cards and papers. Every man needs a large pocket book of some kind, but most of them complain that the ordinary kind is so bulky in itself that, filled with papers, it is unpleasant to carry. These little cases are the size and shape of an envelope, one thickness of leather, thin and pliable. They are large enough to take in the ordinary business letter, and not many men carry around legal papers.

There is never a great variety of new things for men, for the ornamental work and fancy shapes go into bags and pocket books for women. There was, however, an interesting cigar cases which were made for a wedding the other day. The bridegroom presented them to his ushers. They were of blue levant, made like ordinary cigar cases, with a frame opening with a spring, and with pockets for cigars on two sides. In addition to these pockets was a smaller one on one of the larger pockets for cards. It saves the trouble of carrying two cases, and the smaller one is apt to be lost.

Well Springs of Joy.

A few evenings ago, a half-dozen women gathered around an exquisitely appointed, rose-decorated table and, while eating a delightful dinner, they talked of matters and things. Of course, the first topic of conversation was their husbands, for you know that when two or three married women are gathered together, each must prove first, to her own satisfaction, at least, that she has the best husband in all the world. Then the conversation can proceed in any other channel.

All but one of the ladies were childless, but that did not keep one of them from advancing the very best theory for the proper bringing up of children. Then it was easy for the one mother present to tell of some of the bright things her boy had said, and the childless ones, not to be outdone, kept adding to the funny things that they had heard the children say.

One woman told how, in a well-known Toledo family, there was a very devout little boy. One day, a member of the family and an acquaintance or two, who had dropped in, were discussing the death of a neighbor, which had taken place within the last few days. After the funeral, the music, the flowers and the site of the burial lot had been commented upon, and many surmises were made as to just what the surviving husband would do in the years to come. All at once, the woman of the house looked around and found her little boy on his knees by the sofa.

"For pity's sake—what are you doing?" exclaimed the child's mother.

"I am praying for this gossipping family," was the calm reply.

"Do you know," said one of the women, who, by the way, was one who did not have any children, "I sometimes think that if I had a child I would never teach him anything about God or death until he got big enough to understand these things for himself? My sister has a 3-year-old, whose little mind seems to work on springs at times and his logic is unanswerable. The other evening, he declined to say his prayers after a more than usually mischievous day, and his mother said:

"'Kenneth, you must say your prayers, so God will make you a good boy. You have been naughty all day.'

"'Can Dod make baby dood?' he demanded.

"'Of course, he can,' was his mother's answer.

"'Why don't he then?' was the unexpected and unanswerable query of the baby, and he dropped down and began to say 'Now I lay me down to sleep.'"

Another woman in the party had much experience in trying to explain to her little nieces, when a playmate died, that she had gone to heaven. One of the little girls had gone to the grave and seen her "put under the grass," as she expressed it, and she came back very skeptical about the heaven story. The little maiden to whom she expressed her doubts, could not bear to have the veracity of her beloved aunt impugned, and, as she told her aunt afterward, this is the way she expressed it.

"I told Bernice, Auntie, that when any one died, God told them they could go to heaven or be put under the grass, and some said heaven and some said grass."

Another little girl, looking down into the grave, where her father was being put to rest, remarked, to the consternation of the grieving friends: "Well, that's a queer place to call heaven!"

THE RAVENS.

Too heavy seemed the fragrance of the fern,
And drowsed me; up the road from turn
to turn
Sconces of white echosh made altars green
And milky-candled shrines of each ravine,
To drowse me; and the spirit, shrine to
shrine,
Purple, or fawn, or unknown butterfly,
Fitting, they drowsed me. Weary of
beauty, I,
Beauty that in the sun before the storm
From the rich mountains smiled too sweet
and warm,
Harsh is the face of truth, I thought, and
stern.
Release me, scented sorcery of the fern!
A little life, and masked with sleepy flowers!

And the storm rose, and changed the
darkening bowers
Cloud-shade and wind and thunder fell on
me;
I took the rain like waking. I was free
Of those enchanted hands, awake, aware,
Exulting. Death was out and on the air;
And even in her fowers life abode.
Knowing her mate, his passing, he that
rode
High on the dusk, a great voice with him
blown.
I saw not those dark wings; I heard alone
The croak of passing ravens. Weird it
fell,
And hoarse, and rusty, and like an old
great bell
Tolled, and the dark drew on from height
to height,
Clanged, and the dark seemed greater
than the light.
Tolled, and I stood full stature, drawing
breath,
Tolled, and I thought, I have heart to
look on death.
Clanged, and I cried, O hold old godlike
death!
—Joseph Russell Taylor in July Atlantic.

Spain's Practical Knowledge.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is said that Spain will contract for eight new cruisers in England, France or Italy. The Spanish know where the best warships are built, but have a delicacy about acting on their information.

Report on exports of farm products in 1900 showed twelve nations expended over $10,000,000 each for American products.

HOW TO SLEEP IN HOT WEATHER

New York Sun.

In these hot nights even some of the persons who have no unphilosophical quarrel with the weather may find it a little harder than usual to fall asleep; and the unfortunate souls who have an especial gift for lying awake are forced to kick and roll more than usual. What is a poor devil to do who can't sleep? Slumber-charming drugs are out of the question. To become dependent upon them is worse than to be a hanger-on of insomnia. The mechanical tricks of repeating poetry, or the multiplication table or nursery rhymes are not likely to work, save with beginners. The nerves are not to be fooled often by such palpable devices. Hot milk, hot baths are old stories to the practiced insomniac; and who wants them at this time of year? Light, late suppers, beer and so on are usually only more burden for a mutinous stomach.

"Get up and take exercise," say sympathizing friends. Now who is going to get up on a hot night and swing Indian clubs, pull weights or even do gentle stunts without apparatus? "Muscular relaxation and a mind emptied of thought are the preliminary requisites," says Dr. J. L. Mitchell in Harper's Bazar. Muscular relaxation! Well, that shows you the folly of exercise. But how is the laxness to be obtained? Various authorities tell you that you must become absolutely limp, unbrace yourself, become as soft as soap so as to offer no resistance, to be in the receptive mood when Sleep may be pleased to call. But you are in the receptive mood. It is not you but Sleep that is coy. There seems to be some hint of witchcraft or Christian Science in this recipe. Lie awake for a few hours, and you are lax and limp enough, but no more somnolent than before.

Then how is the mind to be "emptied of thought?" There again is a sort of magical process for an impossibility. How is the mind to be emptied of thought by filling it with the thought that it must be emptied? You can think yourself into nervousness by trying to think thought out of your thinker, but you will not fill yourself with sleep by trying the emptying remedy. Sleep is an eccentric huomorist. He likes his little joke. He likes to surprise you in church, or in the elevated car just before you come to the station, or in your little bed just before you must get up to take a train and after you have been called. You will get nothing out of the rascal by form and orderly proceedings. Let him come that you are a fellow after his own heart and can be as whimsical as he. Let there be no clock or watch in the room. Then you wont have to get up to see what time it is. If you smoke, smoke a cigar in bed. It is an infallible means of inducing sleep for some people. There are many excellent fire insurance companies; and should anything happen, you would never wake up. This is serious advice. There is no other remedy for sleeplessness that equals the smoking of a cigar in bed. If you must read, either the first or second volume of the Hon. Gamaliel Bradford's masterpiece will serve your turn. But it isn't always necessary to read. Think of the Hon. Edwin Markham reading raptly and forever "The Man With the Hoe." Perhaps that is as near to emptying the mind as it is safe to go.

BETWEEN CIGAR PUFFS.

A wife in addressing her husband says "her" children when they are good, but when they are bad it is "his" children.

A good way to test your girl's love is to send her a letter and a present together. If she opens the letter first it's a clear case of love.

History is apt to repeat itself, especially when it is repeated by one's neighbors.

A rolling stone gathers no moss, excepting sometimes remorse.

With the actor it's apt to be a case of starring or starving—only the difference of a letter.

Truth is most convincing when told by an experienced liar!

When a fellow begins to start down hill the devil is always ready with a hell-ping hand!

A man who searches for happiness too strenuously rarely finds it!

The apple of knowledge frequently becomes the apple of discord after it is bitten.

The shorter the rainy day skirt, the longer the man looks!

Like Oliver Twist, lova always cries "I want some more!"

If you wish to catch your train don't study the time table.—Walter Pulitzer in the New York Herald.

AN ANCIENT CLOCK.

A burgh that possesses a clock four centuries old may fairly claim a respectable measure of antiquity. Such is the boast of Musselburgh, the ancient and evil-smelling neighbor of Edinburgh. This week, however, the clock has ceased to go, and in due course will find a resting place in the town museum. It well deserves thus to be preserved, for it told the time to the Duke of Somerset and his army as far back as 1547, when, on the field of Pinkie hard by, they tried to force the Scots to give their young Queen Mary in marriage to Edward VI of England. Prince Charlie and his Highlanders, too, marched under it in 1745 to do battle with Sir John Cope at the neighboring village of Prestonpans. But the old Tolbooth in which it will remain to tell of a great epoch in Scottish history. Its new portion is built of stone taken from the shrine of Our Lady of Loretto, the first religious house in Scotland to have its monastic inmates expelled, for which and kindred acts the good people of Musselburgh were for along time yearly excommunicated by the pope.—London Chronicle.

PERE MARQUETTE'S CRUCIFIX FOUND

SKULL OF FATHER MARQUETTE, DISCOVERED LAST DECEMBER.

Close to the spot at Frankfort, Mich., where the supposed remains of Father Marquette were discovered last December, a crucifix has been found. This second discovery, it is claimed, confirms the contentions of the Michigan Historical society that Frankfort is the burial place of the great Jesuit sxplorer.

A special from Frankfort to The Blade says:

"Great excitement prevails here over the finding of a golden altar crucifix by workmen on the new Ann Arbor hotel here. The crucifix is eleven inches long, with a base about two inches square, arms five inches long, is heavily plated with gold, and is, without doubt, the one buried with the Jesuit priest, Marquette, 225 years ago.

The finding some time ago of the skull supposed to belong to the priest caused great excitement, but this proves beyond a doubt that the island at the month of the Betsy river was the burying ground of this great man. History says he was buried four streams south of Little Traverse bay, which makes this the point.

The crucifix is now in the hands of Contractor Morris, who refuses to give up possession of it, although the Ann Arbor people are using every means to get it, as it will be of great value to them in various ways."

SLIPS OF THE PEN.

Queer Errors Perpetrated by Authors Who Knew Better.

When Mr. Anthony Trollope pictured Andy Scott as "coming whistling up the street with a cigar in his mouth" he not only proved that he had never made personal experiment of the double feat of smoking a cigar and whistling a tune, but he was unconsciously following in the steps of still greater writers who made their heroes do amazing and impossible things.

Those who remember their Robinson Crusoe may recall a most wonderful feat of this hero of childhood. When he decided to abandon the wreck and try to swim ashore he took the precaution to remove all his clothes, and yet by some strange magic, of which the secret has been lost, the author makes him, when in this condition of nature, fill his pockets with biscuits.

The great Shakespeare himself had a peculiar facility for making the impossible happen in his plays. One of the most remarkable of these feats occurs in the fifth act of Othello, when Desdemona, after she has been duly smothered by the Moor, comes to life again and enters into conversation quite rationally, even inventing a generous falsehood to shield him from the consequences of his crime before she decides to die. The improbability of a person recovering consciousness and speech after being smothered, and of dying after performing such a feat, scarcely needs pointing out.

Shakespeare, too, had a trick of introducing the most glaring anachronisms—so glaring, in fact, that there can be little doubt they must have been introduced consciously for some unknown reason.

For instance, he makes a clock strike in ancient Rome at a time more than a thousand years before clocks were invented, when such an event would certainly have been the eighth wonder of the world.

Quite regardless of the evidence of geography, he transports Bohemia to the seaside, and he introduces a printing press long before the days of Gutenberg. He calmly introduces a billiard table into Cleopatra's palace, and makes cannon familiar to King John and his Barons.

Thackeray was no mean rival to Shakespeare in vagaries of this kind; but in his case they appear to have been the result of pure carelessness and forgetfulness. The most flagrant case, perhaps, is where, after burying Lady Kew and effectively dismissing her from the story, he brings her to life again to help him out with his plot; and in other cases his capacity for mixing up the names of his characters is as confusing as it is wonderful.

Emile Zola, in spite of his carefulness, makes the astonishing statement in one of his novels ("Lourdes") that the deaf and dumb recovered their hearing and sight, an event which savors very much of the miraculous.

The moon had innocently been the cause of much blundering on the part of authors. Wilkie Collins in some mysterious fashion made it rise on one important occasion in the west. Rider Haggard in "King Solomon's Mines" contrives an eclipse of the new moon for the benefit of his readers, and Coleridge ingeniously places a star between the horns of the crescent moon as she rises in the east.—Tit-Bits.

PRINCIPALITIES OF THE RAILROAD KINGS

Showing the Various Groups That Have Been Formed by a Partition of the Systems.

An attempt has been made to group the large railroad systems of the country in view of the recent progress of the "community of interest" idea. The Harriman-Kuhn, Loeb & Co. group figures a total mileage of 29,245 and easily leads. The Morgan group has 24,072 miles and the Northern Pacific-Chicago, Burlington and Quincy group has 18,453 miles. Many think of the latter as a Morgan combination, and if so we have 37,325 miles under that control. The Vanderbilt group has 18,517 miles, the Pennsylvania 18,220 and the Gould 16,074. If the 7,806 miles of the Atchison be added to the Pennsylvania there is a total of 26,026 miles. In the tabulation the St. Paul, the Rock Island and the Louisville and Nashville are considered separately.

In effect, less than six groups of ownership now control considerably over 100,000 miles of railroad and are likely to control more. The railway situation is settling down to a division along practically horizontal lines—the Northern Pacific group in the north, the Morgan in the south, the Vanderbilt and the Pennsylvania between, and Gould in the southwest. It takes but little imagination these days to reconstruct the railway map of the United States. Most solid of all the combinations is the Vanderbilt, reaching from Boston to Omaha; a symmetrical colossus on natural lines of strength is the Pennsylvania, Atchison, giving a transcontinental line, well secured by feeders, and the Gould group is well fortified on its territory, and the southern combination shows ability and wisdom in its amalgamation. It is the Northern Pacific-Union Pacific business that is still "adjusting," and when the dust of the conflict clears it is very likely that these great roads, with others like the St. Paul and Rock Island, as yet unclassed, will be seen in a close and harmonious relation to the whole.

"The United States Railroad" may not be so much of a dream as some think—everything points in that direction. It will take time and perhaps the rage for combination may be checked by unlooked for and untoward consequences of its own intensity, but certainly giant strides are taking toward making the expression "community of interest" hold very much of a practical meaning.

WEATHER FORECAST

For Twenty-Five Days Beginning July 6, 1901.

The two storm periods beginning June 21 and July 1, as described in the forecast of June 11, proved to be the most interesting in the 25 days covered by the forecast. In the period beginning on the 21st and extending to the 27th of June, inclusive, the steady downpour and comparatively low temperature of 25 days before gave place on the 25th to severe thunderstorms and intense heat. The storm and heat period was also lengthened to include the 28th,29th and 30th of June. This change is one of the phenomena of the increasing solar activity which was anticipated in the forecast of May 28. The time of the storm period was correctly indicated, but the great rise of temperature could not be anticipated. The storm period of July 1 and 2 was lengthened to include the 3d, 4th and 5th. These conditions indicate that the hemisphere of the sun, which began to appear by rotation about the 24th of June, was disturbed to an unusual degree. If the disturbance does not subside materially, a recurrence of heat is to be expected in the latter part of July, beginning on the 20th and closing about the 27th. In the detailed forecast, the maximum temperature of the heated term in June has been set down, although there may be some diminution.

In the storms or times of precipitation there is visible a certain lagging during the spring and early summer, whereas there is acceleration later in the year. The precipitation of midsummer is confined chiefly to thunderstorms. The days upon which precipitation is probable are: July 6, 7, 8; July 12, 13, 14, 15; July 17, 18; July 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; July 29, 30.

The weather conditions, the time and direction of change, with approximate temperature, will probably be as follows for 25 days:

July 10, wind north, nearly clear, temperature 67 to 78.

July 11, wind easterly, temperature 65 to 80.

July 12, wind southerly, variable, light clouds, rain at night, temperature 69 to 85.

July 13, wind northeast, cloudy, rain, with thunder, temperature 70 to 78.

July 14, wind northeast, cloudy, light rain, wind south in the afternoon, temperature 68 to 85.

July 15, wind south and southwest, rain with thunder, temperature 67 to 76.

July 16, wind southerly, changing to northwest, nearly clear, temperature 68 to 86.

July 17, wind northerly variable to southwest, thunderstorms, temperature 79 to 88.

July 18, wind westerly, prospect of rain, barometer low, temperature 69 to 80.

July 19, wind west and northwest, nearly clear, temperature 69 to 80.

July 20, wind southerly, changing to northerly, probably beginning of heated term, temperature 76 to 87.

July 21, wind north and northeast, clear during day, thunderstorms probable at night, temperature 74 to 87.

July 22, wind west and southwest, nearly clear, thunder clouds late in the day, temperature 81 to 92.

July 23, wind southwest and west, varying to northerly, clouding in afternoon, thunderstorms, temperature 80 to 92.

July 24, wind south and southwest, high thunder clouds, low barometer, temperature 83 to 93.

July 25, wind southwest and west, brisk, clear, temperature 80 to 90.

July 26, wind southwest, varying to northwest, prospect of rain, temperature 83 to 93.

July 27, wind west and northwest, nearly clear until evening, then thunderstorms, temperature 83 to 93.

July 28, wind west and north, cooler, clear after early morning, temperature 76 to 86.

July 29, wind southerly in morning, thunderstorms late in day, temperature 74 to 82.

July 30, wind north and northwest, cloudy with rain, clearing late in afternoon, temperature 68 to 78.

RETRIBUTION.

You may think the struggle is ended,
You may deem your triumph won,
You may say in your heart, It is over—
I have done and the wrong I have done,
I have turned my face from the shadow
Of the grave that behind me lies,
Where the past and its errors are buried—
They never again can rise!

O fool! Go on in your dreaming;
You will waken in time to find
That you never can leave the shadow
Of that grave you left behind,
Some ghost from out of its silence
Will haunt you with secret moan,
And the tears you wrung from another's
heart
Will fall into your own!

In vain you may put it from you—
In vain you may trample it down;
Not all the noise of the Present
Will ever have power to drown
The voice of the Past when it calls you,
And you stand with your soul alone,
And the stone you rolled on another's
heart
Will press upon your own.
—Virginia L. Bonsall in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Hobbema landscape has been sold in London for $11,250 that brought $1,380 in 1837, $1,420 in 1817 and $1,025 in 1813.

TRAIN ROBBERS

Held Up the Great Northern Flyer and Robbed the Safe.

St. Paul, Minn., July 4.—A Great Falls, Mont., special to the Pioneer Press says:

The Great Northern trans-continental train No. 3, leaving St. Paul, Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, was held up at Wagner, Mont., 196 miles east of Great Falls, at 1:30 yesterday afternoon, by three masked men who blew open the express car and wrecked the through safe with dynamite, securing $83,000.

The robbery, in daylight, was one of the boldest that has ever occurred in the west.

One of the robbers boarded the "blind baggage" car at Hinsdale, a station about twenty miles east of Wagner. He appeared to be a common hobo, but when the conductor discovered him at a stop almost immediately afterward he drew a heavy Colt's revolver and ordered him to return to the rear of the train on penalty of instant death. The hobo then climbed over the locomotive tender and, at the point of his revolver, compelled the engineer and fireman to stop the train at a ravine a few miles east of Wagner, where his confederates, two in number, both masked, lay in wait. The hobo then compelled the fireman and engineer to abandon the engine and firing began on both sides of the train as it came to a stop.

Passengers on the train began to look out of the windows and a brakeman alighted on one side of the train, while Traveling Auditor Douglas alighted on the opposite side. Both instantly became the target of Winchesters in the hands of the robbers, but both escaped without injury. A passenger on the tourist coach, who was leaning out of the window, was struck by a stray bullet and seriously injured.

Two other passengers were shot, but neither was seriously injured.

To wreck the door of the express car with dynamite, with which both the confederates that appeared from the ravine were liberally supplied, was the work of an instant. The express messenger was compelled to leave the car at the point of a rifle and the through safe was dynamited. The first charge did not break it open, and four others in quick succession were necessary before it was opened. The robbers hurriedly gathered in its contents, consisting of specie shipments, drafts, coin and valuable negotiable paper and retreated.

Keeping the train crew and passengers off at the point of their rifles, all three disappeared in the ravine and were seen later, one mounted upon a bay horse, one on a white horse and one on a buckskin, heading eastward at a furious gate, the booty being plainly visible in a sack thrown across the saddlebows of the rider upon the buckskin horse. As the hobo crawled over the tender to the locomotive Urie Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Professor Edward S. Foge, the Evangelist, testifies in the Christian Advocate that the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him in one month of severe Kidney and Bladder disease of many years standing. Hon. L. G. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks he was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease, after ten years suffering. His bladder trouble was so great he had to get up five to twelve times during the night. Rev. Thos. M. Owen, of West Pawlet, Vt., and others, give similar testimony. Also one lady physician, Mrs. Lydia Valentine, East Worcester, N. Y., Mrs. Maria Wall, Forest Mills, also to be wonderful curatives in Kidney and Bladder disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to your friends. Do not delay, but write at once. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 415 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Wanted AGENTS in every county to sell "Family Memories," good profits and steady work. Address Campbell & Co., 60 Blum St., Elgin, Ill.

FREE TO LADIES Sample Bottle of KORK-O-LENE Hair Dressing and CANNOT FAIL, But FREE.

LET US START YOU $30 to $40 Weekly and Expenses. MEN AND WOMEN. HOME or TRAVELING. Our agents are all salaried and made over $600,000.00 last year supplying the enormous demand for our famous Quaker Bath Cabinet and appointing agents. Wonderful seller. No risk nor Outfit required. WRITE today for New Proposition. Plans, Etc. FREE. World Mfg. Co., 6 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O. It's recommended above Ayer or nobody.—Editor.

FREE

KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.

Mailed to all Sufferers from Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Dropsy, Etc.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing of water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by driving from the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

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The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

"Des a Li'l' Cabin."

Des a li'l cabin, en a white road leadin' ter it;
I follers up de furrer, en I hoe de cotton fer it,
Chillun on de flo',
En a woman in de do,
Singin' en singin' in de mawnin'.

Des a li'l cabin in de shadder er de pines,
Frame wid honeysuckles en de mornin' glory vines;
Li'l spot o' groun'
Wid de chillun playin' roun',
Singin' en singin' in de mawnin'.

Des a li'l cabin whar de firelight I see,
Twinklin' er a welcome 'cross de cotton fiel's ter me;
Sayin': "Whar you roam
Heah's yo' home, yo' home, yo' home!"
Singin' en singin' in de mawnin'.

Des a li'l cabin; yit it frequent 'pear so high
Dey kin hear what we a-sayin' in de mansions in de sky!
Dis word de sweet word said—
"Give us our daily bread!"
Singin' en singin' in de mawnin'.

Des a li'l cabin, whar de blue smoke rise en curl,
Kin hol' enough er happiness ter reach erroun' de worl'!
Dey tells me dat I po'—
But de woman's in de do'
Singin' en singin' in de mawnin'.
—Frank L. Stanton in The Independent.

A True and Possible Content

EMILY S. BOUTON.

It is sometimes said that the contented individual is never progressive. In one sense this is undoubtedly true. The man or the woman whose sole object in life is to minister to the desires of the body and, if they are satisfied, is lazily happy, is not of the stuff of which heroes are made. The welfare of other people appeals to them only so far as it influences their own physical enjoyments.

This is not true contentment. Like every other condition considered in the light of an ideal attainment, it has its two poles, the one pointing upward to the shining sky, the other fixed in the mud of selfish sensuality. To eat, drink and sleep are necessities for the bodily health which is the key to successful accomplishment, but living satisfied with these alone puts a human being upon the plane of the dog, or the cat, which lies sleek in the sunshine slumbering the hours away.

The contentment which is in its essence True, does not paralyze the powers of the mind, does not blunt the perceptions of the spirit. It is that which under all circumstances leads the human being to endeavor to see the good in everything. It affirms the presence of the sun behind the clouds. It recognizes pain as the handmaiden of progress. It seeks to learn the lesson held in failure and disappointment. It counts blessings instead of sorrows. It looks away from self to others in order to see where the helping hand may best be extended. Finding joy in everything as the spiritual sight with exercise grows keener, there comes the longing to penetrate further into the mysteries of life, and with the longing will come, by and by, the opportunity.

Contentment, then, in its true sense, is progression towards attainment. It does not stop to fret and worry about unpleasant things that are, but looks persistently away to find the brightness which is sure to be waiting for recognition. This may rest in things that have seemed commonplace. Thoreau felt a charm in every leaf and flower, every stick and stone that he found near his woodland home, because he was looking for it and believed it was there.

"He was looking for it." That tells the whole story. We find in life what we look for, not always, perhaps, in the guise we expected it to wear, but in some form it presents itself sooner or later. The reason becomes evident with the growing understanding of the power of mind over matter.

The supremely blest human being is that one who can look at every circumstance, every happening in life and say: "I am content with you for I know you bring me blessings even though your face seems dark and frowning." This attitude is, of course, the fruit of a habit which is only to be acquired by persistent right thinking.

The building of habit is a wonderful thing. Prof. Elmer Gates has shown that every thought develops certain brain cells which may be added to or destroyed by those that follow. The thought repeated not only enlarges the number of cells, but it also repeats their arrangement. It is easy to see how a thought held continuously would become a part of the very nature. A habit, which Carlyle called a fundamental law, has thus been formed, and henceforth the life bears its imprint.

One can well understand then how important in forming the habit of true contentment is the repetition of the thought, that in every happening in life is Good, to be found by earnest seeking. Here must come the use of the will, which is itself thus trained to power.

The true contentment finds beauty everywhere, for it sees the Divine ever present in all things. A writer in the current Mind puts this thought thus:

"So does the Spirit contrive that here on this dear green earth we are beset with beauty. The very sod is packed with it, so that it must continually overflow now in green fields and buttercups, now in golden rod and asters. It lies over the moonlit ocean and purples the distant hills. It skims with the martin and floats with the cloud—is showered upon us in October leaves and winter snows. All the days of my life it knocks at my door."

It knocks at the door of all our lives, but too often we are so blinded by self, by the rush and turmoil of the world we do not open our eyes to see. What wonder that the day comes when worn and weary, we find a restless discontent has become a very part of our being!

Some one has said that the true problem of living is to pass unhurt in our real character through the greatest trials, and to have our life softened, enriched and refined by every trouble we endure, and that is true. When it becomes habitual to hark back under all circumstances to the source of one's being; when we have learned neither to regret the past nor worry over the future, then shall we have gained the secret, not only of a true content, but of all successful accomplishment.

We cannot, as I have often said before, overcome the tendency to wrong thought in a day, a week, a year, but little by little the new condition may be attained. We shall grow into the understanding of our powers through a consciousness of the Divinity in us all.

"Man may be
And do the thing he wishes, if he keeps
That one thought dominant through night and day
And knows his strength is limitless, because
Its fountain head is God."

The Cozy Corner:

"Why have I not received an answer to the letter I sent you a week or more ago? As I enclosed a stamp for return postage, I think I am entitled to the courtesy of a reply."

Every letter of inquiry is entitled to this courtesy, especially when a stamp is enclosed; the only excuse for not answering such a one is that it may not have been received, as in the present instance. Possibly the writer neglected to address it correctly, or to place on it sufficient postage to insure its delivery. If she failed to put her address on the envelope, it could not have been returned to her for correction of either of these mistakes.

Very many letters go astray, and are forever lost, because of ignorance, or carelessness on the part of the writers, who then complain because they receive no answer.

So many complaints of miscarried and lost letters are received at the postoffice department that an epitomized form of instruction for mailing letters and packages has been prepared. Extracts from these instructions are here given for the benefit of The Blade readers. Attention to them will save much annoyance, and will materially lessen the work of the postoffice employes.

Before you mail a letter, be sure that every letter of the address is plainly written and includes, besides the name of the person to whom it is sent, his full address, state, county and postoffice, and the street and number, when mailed to a city where the house delivery system prevails. In the upper, left-hand corner, place your own address so the letter may be immediately returned to you in case of its non-delivery for any reason.

Do not omit this care because your friend is an "old" or a "well known citizen," or trust that for that reason his mail will be delivered. Among the strange addresses reported from a country postoffice was this: "Uncle Thomas, New York." As the writer had failed to sign her full name at the close of the letter, it could not be returned to—"your niece, Sally," even after it had reached the dead-letter office.

Be sure that there is a sufficient number of stamps on your letter. If in doubt, ask the postmaster. This is especially necessary in foreign correspondence. In case of an absence from your home, don't forget to inform the postmaster what disposition you wish to have made of your mail during your absence. Don't have your letters sent to the care of any person without first notifying and asking the consent of that person to receive it, as no one cares to assume such a responsibility only as a favor.

Don't forget that it is unlawful to send letters, or merchandise, in a newspaper, in order to save postage stamps. If discovered, such a proceeding will likely cost you very much more than the right postage before Uncle Sam is satisfied. In forwarding parcels by mail, do not seal them so that they cannot be easily examined unless you pay letter postage.

If the friend who is above quoted will "think it over" in the light of these suggestions, she may see some reason why, never having been received, her letter was not answered "at once."

"Anna Belle" has some "thoughts":

June being the month of marriages, it is natural that there should be loads of advice given by disinterested persons at that time, to the "engaged girls" and "young wives." Although I come under the head of neither class—being a "maiden all forlorn"—yet, I have read all of this kind of literature I have found this summer, because, you know, one can never tell what may happen, and for one, I intend not to have to spend my time reading advice if ever I am so fortunate as to be "engaged."

I do not find that there is very much variety in the many opinions. It all leans to advising the girl to let the man have his own way, to "bear with his peculiarities" and never to forget that he has a right to "his own individuality." I have never found an "adviser" who allowed that the woman had a right to her "individuality," though I can see no reason why she should not.

I confess that I am astonished that, in this century of progress and improvement, there are still persons who write such rot and expect it to be accepted by any sensible girl. A girl who is willing to give up her own will and free thought to become the wife of any man living, deserves—well, she deserves all she gets.

That all do not accept this submissive condition was shown by the bride of a month, whose husband forgot the courtesy due a lady and actually swore in her presence, at some trifling annoyance. She turned to him—exactly as she would have done had this occurred before their marriage—and said: "You forget yourself; I cannot allow such language in my presence; do not let such a thing occur again." And he will not; neither will he have any less respect for his wife because she exacted the same politeness for herself that he would have shown to any other lady.

Per contra—I had the misfortune to be present, a short time ago, when a man, who has the reputation of being a "perfect gentleman," was calling down his grocer for some mistake. The amount of abuse and profanity that man sent over the wires would have been sufficient for the whole camp of rough, backwoodsmen, and it was said in the presence of his wife and myself. She smiled and said: "George does get so hot over such things, and I dont blame him one bit." Half an hour later the three-year-old son, who was playing in the room, gave an excellent imitation of his father's conversation because something did not go to suit him. "Why, Georgie," said his horrified mother, "what a bad, wicked boy you are to speak in that way, when there are ladies in the room. You know mamma has told you that a gentleman will never say anything naughty before a lady."

Comment is unnecessary, but alas! for the difference between the law for George and Georgie.

"XYZ" asks where he can get "beer seeds," and, strangely enough, Mary G., at the same time, asks some one to tell her what "beer seeds" are. Who will answer these inquiries?

"Bo Peep": Borated talcum powder is probably as good as anything to use for excessive perspiration. It is cooling and perfectly harmless.

"Indigestion": A glass of hot—not warm—water taken half an hour before meals and before retiring will often prevent, or give relief, from indigestion. Do not eat anything that especially seems to cause trouble in this respect, nor take a heavy meal after two o'clock in the afternoon.

"Progressive Picnics" and Other Kinds.

That summer is the time for picnics and parties cannot be denied, neither are we prepared to say that there is not a great deal of a certain kind of pleasure found in these days spent away from the daily routine of work, and in the company of our friends and neighbors, but there is always, for some one, an extra amount of labor connected with them, that, in a measure, detracts from the comfort of the occasion.

An extra amount of baking and boiling the day before, in order to prepare the refreshments that must be carried; an extra amount of work to be done the day following, to put things back to where they were and removed all traces of the jaunt, are the trials which usually fall to the share of the mother of the family, and may account for any lack of enthusiasm on her part when a picnic is suggested.

I once had the pleasure of living in a neighborhood where the picnic business was reduced to a minimum degree of trouble, and where the maximum of comfort was experienced. We made every day one of picnic-pleasure, bereft of all unpleasant accompaniments. There were six families living in a little colony by ourselves, separated from our neighbors on either side by strips of vacant property. Three houses were on the west side and three on the west side of the avenue, giving us a shady lawn somewhere all day.

In the morning, as soon as our household duties would allow, for with one exception, we were all our own housemaids—we would "happen" to meet on some one of the lawns on the east side of the street and spend an hour or two visiting, sewing, doing fancy work or the family mending, as the case might be. Occasionally some one would read aloud, or we would discuss some current event. After dinner, the program was repeated on the west side of the street, where the porches were then cool and pleasant.

Sometimes it would happen that the hostess pro tem. would have a pitcher of lemonade or a plate of fresh cookies for us to sample, but the rule was, "No refreshments and perfect freedom to come and go as we please."

In the evenings, these reunions were continued, with the addition of the gentlemen of the families and minus the children, who were always present during the day. As there were several good voices among our number, singing, with mandolin, banjo and guitar accompaniment, took the place of sewing—but the pleasant gossip went on, aided and abetted by the masculine element of the evening parties.

Did we not tire of these meetings? Indeed we did not. In the first place, they were never monotonous, as every day brought a change of some kind in our pleasure, in a variety of occupation and subjects for conversation. We did not long for joys that would bring with them more care and trouble, and, altogether, it was a pleasant, restful and very inexpensive summer.

Where there are young people in a family, such quiet entertainment would not suffice, but there is no limit to the variety of out-of-doors diversions that can be arranged with very little trouble and expense in a country home. One of these has been described as a

Clover Party.

The house decorations for this were entirely of red clover blossoms, which were in evidence everywhere, filling the house with their matchless perfume. The lawn and porches were gay with red, white and blue bunting, and to five large trees near by were fastened immense four-leaved clovers cut from heavy cardboard and covered respectively with red, blue, green, yellow and pink paper. These represented the tables for a "progressive" clover-hunt. Ten minutes were given to the parties under each tree to find the lucky four-leaved clovers, then a bell was rung and all "progressed" until the vicinity of each tree had been visited by each guest. Prizes of clover-leaf scarf-pins in green enamel were given to the most successful couple, and palm-leaf fans tied with green ribbon bows consoled the winners of the booby prize.

Then an hour was spent in conversation and in playing croquet by the more energetic of the party before the refreshments were served at small tables placed on the wide veranda.

Chicken patties served in clover-leaf paper cases, sandwiches, rolls, honey—"the genuine clover honey"—cake and cream, all carrying out the idea of the party in their shape, with iced tea and milk, were thoroughly enjoyed by the guests to whom the exercise of the afternoon had given excellent appetites. After a little time spent in comparing good-luck superstitions and telling experiences, the guests departed, pronouncing the clover party a decided success.

A Bedtime Song.

Sway to and fro in the twilight gray,
This is the ferry of Snadowtown;
It always sails at the end of day,
Just as the darkness is closing down.

Rest, little head, on my shoulder, so;
A sleepy kiss is the only fare;
Drifting away from the world we go,
Baby and I in the rocking chair.

See, where the fire logs glow and spark,
Glitter the lights of the shadowland;
The Winter rain on the window—hark!
Are ripples lapping up its strand.

There, where the mirror is glancing dim,
A lake lies shimmering, cool and still;
Blossoms are waving above its brim—
Those over there on the window sill.

Rock slow, more slow, in the dusky light;
Silently lower the anchor down.
Dear little passenger say "Good-night,"
We've reached the harbor of Shadowtown.
—Chicago Herald.

LITTLE AH SID.

Little Ah Cid was tired of living in one dark room where there were no windows and the only light came from a lamp that burned half the night and all day long. He had never seen any of the city where he lived, except the street in front of the building in which his father and mother had their home. When he was allowed to go outdoors, his big sister kept tight hold of his hand, and would never let him run and play with the other little Chinese boys.

Ah Cid's father was a vegetable seller, and every morning before daylight he started away to buy his stock from the ranch wagons that came in from the country. Across his shoulders he carried a long pole, and hanging from each end of the pole was a large basket. These were filled with potatoes and cabbages, onions and radishes, and all sorts of vegetables. One of the baskets was for fruit, and in this were oranges and pineapples, apricots and peaches, strawberries and cherries—the sweetest and most beautiful cherries any one ever saw or ate, for they were California cherries, and everything that grows in the land of sunshine and flowers is the biggest and finest in the world.

Ah Cid's mother seldom went into the street; she stayed at home and worked very hard so that when Ah Cid grew up there might be some money for him in the bank. No one thought very much about his sister. Chinese girls are not important to their parents, and her duty was to take care of her brother, and to braid his straight, black locks into a queue with a pink cord twisted with it. Ah Cid's hair was not very long, but the cord made it seem longer, for it ended with a tassel, and when his hair was combed, the braid hung far down his back and the tassel bobbed against his embroidered slippers. The Chinese father was very proud of his only son. When white people came to call on the family he hid Ah Cid away so the "foreign devils" could not see him, but Ah Cid's sister was not so precious, and she was allowed to sing for the visitors Sunday school hymns she had learned at the Mission. She sang through her little Chinese nose in a very thin funny voice, that made the visitors laugh, and give her dimes and nickles, which were at once put away for her brother.

Ah Cid was only five years old, but sometimes he heard his father and mother talking about things that happened in the city, and he wanted to go and see for himself. He asked to be allowed to attend the mission school with his sister, but his father said, "No, you Chinee Boy, no can go. Allee heap bad people, stealee Chinee boy."

He thought and thought how he could get away and see the bad people, and some of the strange sights of which he had heard. Finally an idea popped into his head; he would go traveling in his father's vegetable baskets!

One night after the family were sound asleep, he slipped off of the shelf that was his bed. Ugh! but the room was dark! Ah Cid crept along the floor on his hands and knees, for fear the evil spirits would hear him and punish him for being naughty. He crept, and crept, and crept, trying to find the baskets. The room was very small, but Ah Cid had to be so still that it took him a long time to get to the corner he wanted. Pretty soon his hand touched one of the baskets, and it made a squeaky noise. His heart almost stopped beating, and he shut his eyes and covered his ears with his hands. Nothing happened, and soon he stood up, and felt for the top of the basket. It was covered with a lid, but he managed to move it enough so that he could put his head underneath. Then he found the basket was so tall that he could not possibly climb into it without tipping it over. Now, what was to be done?

Ah Cid thought and thought and suddenly he remembered a wooden stool that his sister sat on when she was sewing. It was on the other side of the room, but when a Chinese boy makes up his mind to do anything, he is pretty sure to keep at it until he succeeds. He crept, and crept, and crept, until he found the stool by the table. By this time he had forgotten his fear and decided he would walk back instead of creeping, and he tip-toed along holding the stool very carefully, and almost in a moment he was inside of the basket, the cover was pushed into place and Ah Cid was curled down on top of some of the potatoes that had been left over from the day before. He laughed and laughed to himself and wished that morning would come so he could go traveling with his father. He must have gone to sleep though he did not mean to, for the next thing he knew he was swinging along through the air and he could hear his father's shoes scraping on the pavement. He lifted the lid and peeped out very quietly. It was dark, and he could not see anything but black shadows, so he sat down again on the potatoes and waited for the lazy sun to awaken. After a while he began to see light through the chinks of the basket and he was sure it was morning.

Just as he had made up his mind to call to his father, he felt him lift the pole from his shoulders and put the baskets on the ground. He heard a great many Chinamen talking together, and all of a sudden a big cabbage came down on his head. Another one followed, and soon a bunch of beets tumbled in and Ah Cid began to cry.

"What's that, what's that?" his father exclaimed in Chinese language. Ah Cid stood up and showed his little black head.

"Allo, allo, allo," his father said very fast. "Where you come flom? You velly bad boy," but he smiled while he scolded, and Ah Cid saw that he was not angry.

When the baskets were filled, Ah Cid sat on top of one of them until his father bought him a beautiful, red paper umbrella with black butterflies and birds flying upside down across it. After Ah Cid had this present, he wanted to walk so he could carry it over his head. They went to a great many places, but there Cid not seem to be any bad people, and at one house there was a lady who bought a quantity of vegetables. She talked to Ah Cid in his own language and asked his father if his little boy could not come to the Mission school. Ah Cid waved his umbrella and danced up and down with delight. Then he took hold of his father's hand and whispered, "velly nice lady. She no stealee Chinee boy. He wantee go."

All day long they tramped up hill and down. Ah Cid grew tired of sightseeing, and, climbing into one of the baskets, was soon soundly sleeping. The stars were out and the night lights were twinkling like a swarm of fireflies dancing through the city, when the travelers went trotting home again. Ah Cid's mother and sister had been terribly frightened and had been hunting the missing boy since early morning. Their eyes were red from weeping, and when his father lifted him out of the basket, just like a bag of potatoes, they were so glad to see him that both wanted to hold him at once and hear about his journey. But Ah Cid was so drowsy his eyes would not open, and all he could say was: "Velly nice lady. She no stealee Chinee boy, me wantee go to Mission school, b Christian allee same bad Melican people."

ELIZABETH AYRES.

LITTLE AH SID AND HIS UMBRELLA.

A Group of Women Writers of Spring Novels

Personal items regarding the authors of interesting books are generally of interest to their readers, and among the writers of the spring novels are several women who have made their initial "book bow" to the public.

While Mrs. Reginald De Koven is not a new comer in the field of literature, her latest story is widely different from her previous productions, as it is a historical novel entitled By the Waters of Babylon, and the romance deals with the luxurious life of the ancient capital, during the last half of the fifth century before Christ.

MRS. REGINALD DE KOVEN

Mrs. De Koven is the daughter of Charles B. Farwell, who made his entry into Chicago in 1844 on a load of wheat with just $10 in his pocket. His history is that of every successful, enterprising American, and he has been for years one of the merchant princes of the west.

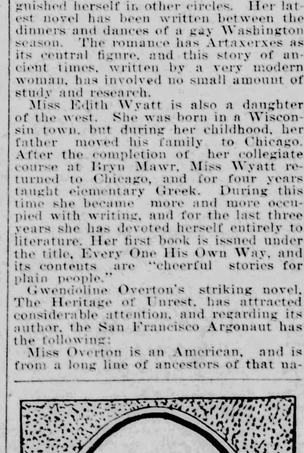
His daughter, Anna, was educated at Lake Forest university, and is the wife of Reginald De Koven, the well-known composer. For some years the De Kovens have lived in New York city, where they are people of social prominence. Though Mrs. De Koven is a society woman, she has never been content with this single kind of effort, and has distinguished herself in other circles. Her latest novel has been written between the dinners and dances of a gay Washington season. The romance has Artaxerxes as its central figure, and this story of ancient times, written by a very modern woman, has involved no small amount of study and research.

Miss Edith Wyatt is also a daughter of the west. She was born in a Wisconsin town, but during her childhood, her father moved his family to Chicago. After the completion of her collegiate course at Bryn Mawr, Miss Wyatt returned to Chicago, and for four years taught elementary Greek. During this time she became more and more occupied with writing, and for the last three years she has devoted herself entirely to literature. Her first book is issued under the title, Every One His Own Way, and its contents are "cheerful stories for plain people."

MISS EDITH WYATT

Gwendoline Overton's striking novel, The Heritage of Unrest, has attracted considerable attention, and regarding its author, the San Francisco Argonaut has the following:

Miss Overton is an American, and is from a long line of ancestors of that nationality. She was born at a United States military post on the plains, is about 25 years of age, and has spent much time among the people and in the environment she has used as a background for her story. She speaks French and Spanish, has lived abroad, and was educated principally in Paris. She was considered one of the finest horsewomen in the army. Her first story was printed in the Evening Star, of Washington, D. C., about 1890. Since then she has been a frequent contributor of short stories to the Argonaut and to many eastern magazines. Miss Overton resides in Los Angeles.



MISS GWENDOLEN OVERTON

Maud Howard Peterson, the author of The Potter and the Clay, just issued by the Lothrop Publishing company, comes of good literary stock. Her grandfather was Charles J. Peterson, editor and principal stockholder of Peterson's Magazine, and friend and patron of the leading literary men of the '50s and '60s; her grand-uncle was T. B. Peterson, the well-known publisher of Philadelphia. Miss Peterson has the "literary habit" from an early age, but The Potter and the Clay is her first complete book, and is a remarkably strong story.

MAUD HOWARD PETERSON

Mrs. Lucy Cleaver McElroy, the author of Juletty, a Story of Old Kentucky, was born and has lived all of her life in Kentucky. As a girl, she joined in her father's sports and lived an out-of-door life. This manner of living she kept up after her marriage, and it was while riding to hounds with her husband that she was thrown from her horse and made an invalid for life. Her first book, Juletty, was written under trying circumstances. While the author lay on her back, and when scarcely able to hold a pen, she picked out the words with one hand on a typewriter. Nevertheless her novel is a bright story, full of life and merriment, and was immediately accepted by the publisher to whom it was sent.

MRS. LUCY McELROY

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

"Cleo Davis" stopped on her way to the 'cademy this morning to ask if she might answer an inquiry that appeared in the M. G. R. column recently. All of the Schoolmistress' young people are welcome at any time, especially one who has done such good work as "Cleo," and Miss Prudence hopes she will call often, after she has learned her lessons:

"Cleo Davis," "Buckeye Schoolma'am" will find the poem which she quotes, in Tennyson's works. It is a part of the seventh verse of the poem called "Lady Clara Vere de Vere," and the whole verse reads as follows:

"Trust me, Clara Vere de Vere,
From yon blue heavens above us bent,
The grand old gardener and his wife,
Smile at the claims of long descent.
How'er it be, it seems to me,
'Tis only noble to be good.
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

"Brunette," Tenn., has made good use of her spare time, as is evidenced by this letter:

Since the holidays, I have made some extensive tours (by the book route) through our own and several foreign countries, seeing many of nature's greatest curiosities and learning of many strange customs.

I imagined that I could really see the beautiful cataracts, the snow-clad mountains, flowery valleys, petrified forests, limpid lakes, active volcanoes, geysers, and wonderful caverns of which I read. I think I found the Luray cavern the most beautiful and interesting of all. Nature has been very lavish with her gifts of grand and picturesque scenery here.

It is almost impossible to comprehend the greatness and grandeur of some of our American scenery. Animals, birds and vegetation are all so perfectly adapted to their environments, even to the eyeless fishes for the subterranean lakes and rivers.

Besides the pleasure I have had in these "journeys," I feel that I have many interesting descriptions in store for my geography classes next winter.

"Florence," I think that "John Halifax" is a book that everyone may spend with profit, and no man or boy can read it without forming higher ideals of what constitutes perfect manhood. And in "The Opening of a Chestnut Burr," I think similar lessons for girls are to be learned from the character of Annie Walton. She seems, in her simplicity and purity, to show clearly what an ideal woman should be, and what such a one can accomplish.

Some time ago it was suggested that we take another European tour. Shall we be able do so this summer?

With all the picnics at home, the Chaperone fears that there will be no opportunity for foreign travel this summer, but suggests that all be making preparation for such a tour some time this coming winter.

"Coralyn," Wisconsin: Dear Miss Prudence, will you please inform "Missie" that I wish very much to attend her picnic, and gladly accept her invitation. I hope there will be so many present that one special car will not be all that will be required to carry the party. Let me tell you how very glad I am at the renewed interest expressed in our column. Although time has brought added work and responsibilities to many of our circle, I am sure the M. G. R. is, and always will be, very dear to us from the associations connected with its growth.

"Cousin Patsy," Georgia: I have just read with interest. "Missie's" suggestion for a picnic, and, thinking it an excellent one, I hope to be fortunate enough to be one of the party. Fearing that our car will be crowded, I hasten to reserve a seat before it is too late. While I wish to "take in" all the sights, there is no place in which I anticipate so much pleasure as in visiting The Blade building, so you may expect me to be one of the earliest arrivals, in order that I may see all there is, in the place where our column is made every week.

While I expect to enjoy all of the picnics given this summer, I do not wish to do so without making some return, and will be happy to entertain you in my southern home at some future date. There are many places of interest in my state, among them the quarries where the finest marble in the world is obtained. It might be of interest to some who have never done so, to visit one of these.

Besides marble, you know, my dear home state is noted for its peaches and watermelons; so, if you make me a visit this summer, I shall try, in every way possible, to make you so comfortable that you will not regret coming.

Banneree Puzzler FOR JULY

W. P. E.

1—WHO WAS SHE?

She was a poetess, born in London in 1809. She wrote verses at the age of 10, and appeared in print when only 15, but her style matured slowly and was still crude when she was past 30. Her first volume was published in 1826. Ten years later she met with an accident, which, in connection with the drowning of her brother which occured soon after, ruined her health so that she spent the following seven years in a darkened room, keeping up her studies and writing poetry when unable to sit erect. In 1836 she was married, and seemed to take a new lease of life. In 1856 her greatest work—a novel in blank verse—was written. Though of English birth, she was very fond of Italy where she lived for many years, and died of consumption, in Florence, June 29, 1881. She was buried in the English cemetery in that city, and the municipal authorities put up a white marble tablet over the door-way of her lodging inscribed: "To her who, in the heart of a woman, united the science of a sage, and the spirit of a poet, and made with her verse a golden ring binding Italy and England together."

CLEO DAVIS.

2—AN HOUR GLASS.

X O O O O O O O X
X O O O O O X
X O O O X
X O X
X
X O X
X O O O X
X O O O O O X
X O O O O O O O X

1—A pungent substance; a relish.
2—The greatest country on earth.
3—Illustrious.
4—A nick-name for a parent.
5—The most important person on your list.
6—Melancholy.
7—A woman's name, made famous by Mrs. Stowe.
8—Confiding; trusting.
9—To represent another.

There's many a man who goes down the diagonal from left to right that never climbs up again by the other (also from right to left.)

LOO SEE.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Within an equilateral triangular field stands a tree. From this tree, a line perpendicular to each side was measured, the combined length of the three lines being 172.94 rods. How many square rods in the field?

A. FAUL.

4—A RIDDLE.

Take a nick-name for a farmer,
Stand yourself up by the same,
Add an obsolete cloth-measure,
And a telescopic frame.
Then you'll have me, you enjoy me,
I'm the "warmest babe" that grows;
I'm the cue that brings the fireworks,
And the "Wild Will" circus shows.

EDGAR A. POE-T.

5—QUERY.

Who can tell how many words in the English language, contain all the vowels in their order, (a-e-i-o-u)?

ILLI NOIS.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"No pain, no palm; no thorns, no throne; no gall, no glory; no cross, no crown."?

OLD DAN TUCKER.

Answers to Puzzles of June 27.

1—Charles Bonner.
2—Words forming diagonal: chair, rosa, mimic, plump, Sahara, chaise, sacra, heart, music, yeast, doner, truth; diagonal, commencement.
3—The grain he took was half his own at first, and he sold more than three pecks, or twice what he did take, at the machine.
4—"Sweet girl graduate."
5—Frederick Sehnyder, born in Switzerland in 1817, came to America in 1839 and enlisted in the United States army at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1857. He was retired by special act of congress, March 3, 1901, and died at his home in Tobias, Nebraska, December 19, 1901.
6—Burns wrote:
Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless thousands mourn."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received from Jessa Bolles, Ada Ford, Sanford C. Tripp, Marley Crandord, W. P. E. and Buckskin.

W. P. E. carries off the banner this month with fifty. Next comes Buckskin, and Old Dan Tucker, a good third.

A Faul gives his method for finding the length of a degree of longitude thus: All longitudinal lines except the equator, are circumferences of small circles of the earth, whose planes are parallel to the equatorial circle. To find the length of a degree of longitude for any given latitude north or south, as for example, 41 degrees and 40 minutes, find the cosine of 41 degrees and 40 minutes. This cosine is the radius of the small circle, of which the longitudinal line is the circumference. Double the cosine found, and multiply by 3.1416, and the product is the longitudinal line, which is bounded by 360 degrees. Hence 1 degree of longitude, in latitude 41 degrees, and 40 minutes.

W. P. E.—glad you are "caught on." You are always welcome, no matter what kind of a "writing stick" you use.

M. H. Leonard, perhaps if you would occasionally "ask some figures," instead of trusting entirely to your mental process, you would find the answers given in the column not so far wrong after all.

J. L. Cotner, your "eating match" solution did not agree with the author's and was not written plainly enough to allow of a free translation.

FORMAL TRANSFER

Of British and Japanese Sections of Pekin to the Chinese.

London, July 3.—The British and Japanese sections in Pekin have been formally transferred to the Chinese, says a Pekin dispatch to a news agency. There is delay on the part of the Italians, French and Germans in transferring their sections in the Tartar city. The Germans have transferred their sections of the Chinese city, all of which is now under the jurisdiction of ten police censors. The British, Germans and Japanese retain some supervision over the city and are responsible for the settlement of quarrels between foreigners. A thousand new Japanese troops have arrived here and nearly four thousand are coming to replace the force in the province of Chi-Li. The Japanese, German and French commanders have consented to Governor Yuan Shih Kai's troops coming within seven miles of the city. The British commander has not yet decided whether to consent or not. The British, French and Japanese say they will not evacuate until the troops of the other powers have.

Arrangements are being made for the return of the court. Orders have been given for the rebuilding of two of the large gates of the city. The cost of this work is estimated at 1,000,000 taels for each gate. The merchants in the ruined portion of the city are rebuilding, showing that they expect the court to return.

LANDSLIDE IN CHINA.

Tacoma, Wash., July 8.—Canton advices by the steamer Braemer, give details of the loss of 300 lives by landslide and flood, occurring at Lung Keng in June. The landslide was caused by a tremendous earthquake. There were many crashes resembling thunder. Native accounts state that a great flood of water poured out of the mountains, carrying everything before it. Two hundred houses were swept away and the fields swept bare of crops. Several great landslides occurred, carrying a large portion of Lung Keng into the bay. What appeared like a tidal wave followed, making it impossible for any who were carried into the water to escape.

Robbers in Wang Tung province are kidnaping people to raise money. Dozens of women and children have been abducted.

A Buddhist nun, convicted of harboring kidnapers, is being publicly exhibited in a cage at Canton. Six kidnaped women were found in a convent.

BOER PRIVATEERS.

Brussels, July 6.—The Petit Bleu says that Mr. Kruger has lately refused to entertain proposals to arm privateers, but that the promoters are again urging the former president of the South African republic to notify the powers that unless they interfere, he will issue letters of marque. In the event of Mr. Kruger's continued refusal, the promoters propose to act without authorization.

Not Taken Seriously.

Washington, July 6.—The report from Brussels that former President Kruger is being urged to notify the powers that unless they interfere in the South African contest he will commission privateers, is not treated seriously here. It is well understood, as one outcome of the war with Spain that the United States government will never again, except in the most extraordinary emergency, issue letters of marque, and the same reasons that impel the government to this course undoubtedly would operate to prevent our government from recognizing any such warrants issued by any other nation, even were that nation in full standing. In the case of the Spanish war, both of the belligerents, by agreement, refrained from issuing commissions to privateers. That point would have to be settled at the outset and each nation whose commerce was affected or was threatened by the privateers would determine for itself his competency. It is scarcely to be expected that they would decide against their own commercial interests, so that Mr. Kruger's privateers would find it difficult to secure general recognition.

The threat to send out privateers without President Kruger's consent is idle. It is pointed out here that such craft would be pirates pure and simple, and the civilized world would combine to sweep them from the seas if they should begin operations against the commerce of any nation.

BOER ATROCITIES.

London, July 8.—The Daily Mail gives sensational prominence this morning to mail advices from Vlakfontein, which attribute to the Boers inhuman atrocities that a censor would not allow to be described by cable.

"A couple of the Boers," says the Daily Mail's correspondent, "who were armed with Martinas, walked around among the dead and dying. Some they turned over to see if they were dead. If it were otherwise, then one or the other of the Boers shot them as you would an ox. I saw four killed in this way. One youngster pleaded for his life. I heard him say: 'Oh, Christ, don't!' and then bang went the rifle. That is what happened."

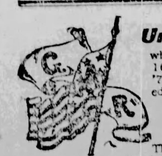
BOERS PRINT A PAPER.

London, July 3.—The Boer prisoners at St. Helena have started printing a weekly paper. The first issue, dated June 7, has just been received here. The paper bears the title of "Dekraigeoangene," meaning "The Prisoner of War." It is in striking contrast to the "Ladysmith Lyre." A sixth of the space of each issue of the St. Helena paper is devoted to religious news. Sporting events are not neglected, however, and a vivid description, in English, of a prize fight appears in an adjacent column to a history in Dutch of the "St. Helena War Prisoners' Christian Endeavor Society," which celebrated its first anniversary May 11.

The advertisements in this weekly indicate that considerable liberty is allowed the St. Helena prisoners; these advertisements include those of cafes, pawn shops, auctioneers' stores and boarding houses.

London, July 4.—The report of the governor of the island of St. Helena, dealing with the year ending March 31, says:

"The lies in the European papers about the treatment of the Boer prisoners even exasperated the prisoners. The latter enjoy large liberty and are well behaved, contented and anxious to work. Many of them are employed by the farmers and others are employed on the roads and wharves."



Heirs of Union Soldiers

who homesteaded less than 160 acres before June 22, '74, (no matter if abandoned) are entitled to additional

Homestead Rights

There's Money at the capitol for such soldiers and their heirs—and a liberal reward to any one who will furnish their names. Address

HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle

FRED D. WHITE

Found Dead In His Bath Room With a Rifle Bullet In His Brain.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 9.—Frederick D. White, son of Andrew D. White, United States ambassador to Germany, committed suicide at 5:30 yesterday afternoon at his home in this city. Prolonged ill-health and a persistent and exhausting nervous disease is given as the only possible explanation of his act.

Mr. White had appeared to be in usual health during the day and attended to matters of busines in the management of the White estate. He was alone in the house with the servants during part of the afternoon. Mrs. White returned shortly after 5 o'clock and found Mr. White dead in the bathroom. A bullet from a rifle had passed through his brain, and death had been instantaneous. No one heard the shot.

Some eighteen years ago, on completing his course at Columbia law college, Mr. White had a severe attack of typhoid fever from which he never recovered. Stomach and intestinal troubles resulted. Later his nervous system became weakened and within a few years neurasthenia developed.

About a year ago he suffered a severe attack of the complaint. During the recent hot spell another attack of the disease came on, leaving him in a state of acute nervousness.

Mr. White had been about town during the forenoon and appeared bright and hopeful, and it is believed that he did not premeditate suicide. From the appearance of the body when found it is supposed that he placed the barrel of the rifle in his mouth and discharged it with his foot.

Coroner Matthews made an examination of the body and it was at first given out that death was due to cerebral hemorrhage.

The news of Mr. White's death was received with great sorrow in this city where he occupied a prominent position in social circles. A cablegram announcing his death was sent to Ambassador White at Berlin.

Frederick D. White was the only son of Ambassador White. He was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., December 15, 1859. He was educated at Cornell University and also in the University of Berlin, Prussia. He studied in Columbia Law College, New York, from 1882 to 1884. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, N. Y., and afterwards practiced his profession in this city. Much of his time in later years have been devoted to the management of property owned by himself and his father.

INDIAN REAL ESTATE IS HAVING A BOOM

Muskogee, I. T., July 9.—The proclamation of President McKinley putting the Creek treaty into effect was received here yesterday by Chief Porter, and a great demonstration is being made. The treaty provides that the Indians may sell their lands to white people, and also gives the title to town lots. The Creeks have 5,000,000 acres of fertile land, and a grent rush of white settlers is expected. The Creek Nation contains the late big oil find at Red Fork. The Muskogee town site commission was re-established and work resumed yesterday, in accordance with the treaty.

W. JAMES STILLMAN DEAD.

London, July 9.—The Times announces the death last Saturday of Mr. William James Stillman, the author and journalist, at his home in Surrey. He had been ill for a long time, but seemed to be slowly improving.

The late Mr. Stillman was born June 1, 1828, in Schenectady, N. Y. He was educated at Union college, and, after his graduation, founded and edited the Crayon, a New York art journal. In 1861 he was appointed United States consul in Rome, and, four years later, was transferred to a similar post in Canea, Crete. At that date, his attention was largely occupied by literature and journalism. In 1884 he became the Rome correspondent of the London Times.

989 DEATHS.

New York, July 9.—The official reports to the bureau of vital statistics of deaths from heat for the week ending July 6 show that the actual number in the five boroughs of Greater New York was 989.

For the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx the number was 699; for Richmond, 12; for Queens, 24; for Brooklyn, 254. The records cover a period from 12 o'clock noon on June 29 to July 6 at noon, practically covering the days when the heat was most intense.

BALDWIN REACHES TROMSOE

Tromsoe, Norway, July 9.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, the leader of the Baldwin-Siegler Arctic expedition, arrived here to-day. He boarded the refitted Arctic whaler America (formerly the Esquiman, on which he will make his headquarters), where preparations for the trip are proceeding apace.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Inaugurated in the Philippines on the Fourth of July.

Manila, July 4.—Civil government in the Philippines was auspiciously inaugurated to-day. Commissioner Taft was escorted by Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Chaffee from the palace to a great temporary tribune on the opposite side of the Plaza Palacio. Standing on a projecting center of the tribune, Mr. Taft took the oath of office as civil governor of the Philippine islands, the oath being administered by Chief Justice Arellano. Governor Taft was then introduced by Gen. MacArthur, the guns of Fort Santiago being fired by way of a salute.

A feature of the inaugural address of Governor Taft was the announcement that on September 1, 1901, the commission would be increased by the appointment of three native members—Dr. Wardo Detavera, Benito Legarda and Jose Luzuriaga. Before the first of September, departments will be instituted as follows, the heads being members of the United States Philippines commission:

Interior—Worcester.
Commerce and Police—Wright.
Justice and Finance—Ide.
Public Instruction—Moses.

Of the 27 provinces organized, Governor Taft said the insurrection still exists in five. This will cause the continuance of the military government in these sections. Sixteen additional provinces were reported without insurrections, but as yet they have not been organized. Four provinces are not ready for civil government.

Governor Taft said that, with the concent ration of troops in the larger garrisons, it would be necessary for the people to assist the police in the preservation of order. Fleet launches will be procured, he said, which will facilitate communication among the provinces, as well as aid the postal and revenue departments. In connection with educational efforts, Governor Taft said that adults should be educated by an observation of American methods. He said that there was a reasonable hope that congress would provide a tariff suitable to assist in the development of the Philippines, and not a mere application of the United States tariff.

According to Governor Taft, there is an unexpended balance in the insular treasury of $3,700,000, and an annual income of $10,000,000.

The governor said that any possible friction between civil and military subordinates should be discouraged. The patriotism of the leading Filipinos was commended. In conclusion, Civil Governor Taft reiterated a hope expressed by the President, that in the future the inhabitants would be grateful for the American-Philippine victories, and that they would be indissolubly linked in ties of affection with the common country.

ACQUITTED.

Manila, July 5.—Commissary Post Steward Sappelle, accused of complicity in the commissary frauds, has been acquitted. Provost Marshal Davis disapproved of the sentence. A civilian clerk, named Stockman, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

An Englishman, named Howard, former 600 men armed with rifles, including mer chief of Geronimo's artillery, is in command of the insurgent forces in Mindoro island. They are estimated to number several American deserters. They occupy strong entrenchments at Calipan and Nangan.

BELLARMINO SURRENDERS.

Manila, July 6.—The forces of the insurgent leader, Bellarmino, which have recently been operating around Bonsol, province of Scrogon, were driven across the mountains by the Second infantry and finally captured by the Sixth cavalry. Bellarmino, with 1,000 men and 214 guns, surrendered to Colonel Wint at Albay, capital of the province of that name. One hundred more rifles will be surrendered to-morrow.

Address to the Pope.

Madrid, July 4.—The Filipino delegates have paid a visit to the nuncio to whom they handed an address to the pope demanding that bishops, priests and all classes of the clergy in the Philippine archipelago, be selected from the native clergy.

FILIPINO WARFARE.

Leavenworth, Kas., July 8.—Details of the alleged offense of Captain A. S. Rowan, the burning of a Filipino town for which he is to undergo investigation, have been received here in a letter from Private John E. Watson, Nineteenth infantry, dated Jaqua, Bohul Island, May 19. The letter says:

"A native spy came in to the post and walked over to Captain Rowan's tent and looked in and found it empty. But when he started to go away he saw Corporal Daly standing a few yards away. The spy took Corporal Daly for the captain, and walking up to him gave Daly a folded note. As Daly took the note to read the spy took out a dagger and stabbed him to death.

"The insurgents had planned to rush in and cut the rest of us down during the confusion that would follow the captain's death, but we coolly fell in under arms and formed a skirmish line around the post. The insurgents thought they had got Captain Rowan, so, when the skirmish line advanced, they met about one hundred men in the bush. About fifty of the enemy were killed and about a dozen taken prisoners, who were killed while trying to escape.

"The men caught the spy who murdered Daly. They would have tortured him to death, but a man with a cooler head than the others shot the wretch in the head. The town was burned and a few Filipinos killed."

THE EMPEROR'S YACHT.

New York, July 8.—The report that the German Emperor had ordered an American yacht was confirmed to-day by Mr. Barbey, of the firm of Cary, Smith & Barbey, naval architects, this city, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press. Mr. Barbey said:

"We have received plans and specifications of a schooner yacht 120 feet long on the water line for the German emperor. The design and other dimensions have been left to our own ideas, and nothing has been said about the cost. We expect to have the plans and specifications ready in about six weeks. Then they will be submitted to the naval attache of the German embassy at Washington and after his approval tenders will be advertised for in the regular way. Which yacht builders having the construction of the yacht will depend upon whose bid is accepted, but the yacht will be entirely of American design and build. We expect to have the yacht ready for sea about April next."

BARKER NOW A CONVICT.

Trenton, N. J., July 8.—Thomas Barker, under sentence of five years' imprisonment for murderous assault upon the Rev. John Keller, of Arlington, in February last, reached the state prison shortly before noon. He was taken first to the room where prisoners are given a bath and a shave and was afterward assigned to a cell. It will be two or three weeks before Barker is given employment in the prison workshops.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

$30,000 STOLEN

Gold Coin Missing from the Mint at San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 4.—Concerning the report that a shortage has been discovered in the San Francisco branch mint, the Chronicle to-day says:

Six bags of gold, each containing $5,000 in $20 gold pieces, have disappeared from the mint, and no trace of the thief has been discovered although Superintendent Leach and his force, assisted by Director of the Mint Roberts and his staff of experts, have been at work on the mystery since June 29.

The annual count of the con amounting to $25,000,000, began last Friday. On Saturday, six bags were found to be missing from the cashier's vault.

The cashier's books tallied with those of the other departments, the officials were forced to the conclusion that somebody acquainted with the inside affairs of the mint had taken the money.

Director of the Mint Roberts, of Washington, made the following statement:

"We have been very reluctant to conclude that a shortage exists. We have fought against the belief that there is anything wrong, but after three days in checking and calculations, and going over the count we have still to face the situation of $30,000 less in coin than the books call for.

"There appears to be no escape from the conclusion that some one or more persons employed in the mint has been faithless to the trust reposed in him or them. There is a possibility of an overpayment to a depositor. It is improbable, however, that so large an over-payment could be made."

Both Superintendent Leach and Director Dimick declared that suspicion could not point to Cashier Cole, since his books were in perfect condition and called for the amount named.

ALBERT JOHNSON DEAD.

New York, July 3.—Albert Johnson, of Cleveland, O., brother of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, died last night at Fort Hamilton, a Brooklyn suburb. Mr. Johnson died at 10:15 p. m. from aneurism or an affection of the heart. Although he had been ill for some time, he had only been confined to the house about three weeks. At his bedside when he died were his wife and four children, his brother, Tom L. Johnson, and his mother.

A. L. Johnson's recent operations in the east have attracted considerable at-

ALBERT JOHNSON.

tention because of his announced program of connecting New York city and Philadelphia with trunk trolley lines. He and his business associates have already acquired a number of branch lines in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. According to the published program, it was Johnson's intention to furnish rapid transit between New York city and Philadelphia, and a fare of 40 cents between the two cities was declared by those interested. The terminal systems in the two great cities were to be made the basis for 3-cent fares within the city limits of New York and Philadelphia. Though succeeding fairly well in the work of acquiring branch lines between the two cities, Mr. Johnson had not been able to get the rapid transit committee to change the route of the proposed rapid transit tunnel in the Brooklyn borough, so as to allow for the tunnel under the narrows—an essential portion of the Johnson program for a quick outlet into New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In Philadelphia the street car charters recently issued, it is stated, interfered with many of Mr. Johnson's Philadelphia plans. It is known that Mr. Johnson, who was a very active man, worried considerably over the situation existing in New York city and Philadelphia, and even after his illness kept planning for three-cent fares.

Mr. Johnson was about 40 years old. He began his career as a railroad man as driver of a street car. He came to Brooklyn six or seven years ago, after Patrick H. Flynn had obtained franchises for several trolley lines, and he got control of the line from the Broadway Ferry to Sheepshead Bay, and the line through Hamburg avenue to Canars street, and started a three-cent line. He continued this with the Jesse Seligman syndicate, and merged the Atlantic avenue lines into the Nassau system to get across the Brooklyn bridge. Three years ago he sold out to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

JOHN FISKE DEAD.

Gloucester, Mass., July 5.—Prof. John Fiske, of Cambridge, the famous lecturer and historian, died yesterday at the Hawthorne Inn, East Gloucester.

He came to this city Wednesday afternoon and was taken ill soon after arriving at the hotel. The cause of death was excessive heat, of which he had complained for two days.

Mr. Fiske was 59 years of age and was for many years connected with Harvard College in a professional capacity, but severed all such relations with the college eighteen years ago, retaining only his office as a member of the board of overseers and devoting his entire time to lecturing and historical research.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS.

Philadelphia, July 4.—The big dressed beef storage warehouse of A. K. Jewett & Co., Philadelphia agents of Swift & Co., of Chicago, was almost entirely destroyed by fire to-day, entiling a loss of $800,000. The fire broke out at 8:30 a. m. in the curing department on the sixth floor of the building, and in half an hour the three top floors were a mass of flames. The lower portion of the building was damaged by water, and the immense stock carried by the company was nearly all destroyed.

The big ice plant adjoining the storage warehouse, together with 300 tons of ice, was also destroyed.

FROM A CLEAR SKY.

Louisville, Ky., July 3.—A bolt of lightning from a clear sky struck among the 80 inmates of the Central Kentucky asylum for the insane at Lakeland, eleven miles from here yesterday afternoon, and killed James Howard, of Stevensport, Ky., and knocked senseless Not Mercer, the attendant, and three other patients. Great excitement followed among the insane persons, who had been taken into the yard for air, but rain came and drove them back to their quarters.

GEYSERS DANGEROUS

When People Try to Investigate Too Closely.

Helena, Mont., July 9.—A report from Mammoth Hot Springs is that two women, whose names were unknown, met with a shocking accident while inspecting the boiling mud "pain pots" at the Thumb, on Yellowstone lake, in the National park, Saturday afternoon.

The women—a mother and her daughter—who entered the park by the Monida route, fell into the natural cauldron, where the boiling mud was waist deep, and could only be rescued with difficulty. They were taken by boat to the Lake hotel, where a physician said their injuries might prove fatal.

A German tourist who was parboiled by an eruption of "Old Faithful" while looking into the crater, is recovering. The accident occurred five weeks ago, and for a time it was thought he would die.

AMERICANS OBTAINED BEST PHOTOGRAPHS

San Francisco, July 9.—F. W. Dyson, an astronomer from the Greenwich observatory, England, who went to Sumatra, to take views and make observations of the eclipse there in May, has arrived here, being the first member of the various eclipse parties to reach this country. He said the best photographs of the eclipse were obtained by American astronomers. He will make a tour of the observatories of this country.

GEN. GOMEZ LIONIZED.

Central Valley, N. Y., July 9.—Gen. Maximo Gomez was the guest of Tomas Estrada Palma, at his home here last night. A large crowd of villagers gathered in front of Mr. Palma's house and cheered the veteran leader. The local band played national and Cuban airs, amidst the explosion of bombs and a profusion of fireworks. Irving Washburn delivered a brief address of welcome to Gen. Gomez. The general replied as follows:

"A soldier of liberty and a soldier of the republic, I have fought for many years to overthrow tyranny in Cuba. I often thought I was struggling alone, and was ignorant of the fact that at my back was a great people filled with sympathy with our fight for liberty. In my trip to New York, I have experienced many happy moments, but none as delightful as the one which I have experienced to-night by the kind manifestations of the people of the Central valley."

Gen. Gomez returned to New York today, and will sail for Cuba to-morrow.

SOUTHERN HOTEL BURNED.

Brunswick, Ga., July 9.—During a thunderstorm yesterday the Oglethorp hotel, the leading hostelry of the city, was struck by lightning and set on fire. The downpour of rain was torrential, which materially aided in controlling the fire. The hotel contained 150 rooms. It was badly damaged by fire and water, the loss amounting to about 40 per cent of its value which was $200,000. There were no casualties.

PIERRE LORILLARD.

New York, July 8.—Pierre Lorillard died at 2:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The death of Mr. Lorillard took place at the Fifth Avenue hotel, where he was taken from the Deutschland when that steamer arrived from Europe, July 4. The members of the family present at the bedside when the end came were Mr. Lorillard's daughters, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer and Mrs. William Kent and their husbands and Pierre Lorillard, jr., and his wife, and also Pierre Lorillard III.

Pierre Lorillard was the oldest son of Peter Lorillard, architect of the fortune which made the family name famous. He inherited much of the business ability of his father, and marked success attended the commercial enterprises which his father had executed. At the death of his father, he received about $1,000,000 and an interest jointly with his brothers and sisters in the great tobacco concern of which his father had been the head. He at once purchased from his brothers a control of the house, and by shrewd management greatly increased his fortune. He built a handsome residence at Fifth avenue and 50th street, and entertained in princely manner. In 1874 he became interested in the turf. His first great horse was Parole, and, with Iroquois in 1881, he was the first American to win the classic English Derby. He was also an enthusiastic yachtsman, and once raced his Vesta across the Atlantic. He founded and controlled at the time of his death the fashionable resort at Tuxedo. He was nearly 68 years old. He is survived by his wife, son, Pierre Lorillard, jr., and daughters, Mrs. William Kent and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer. He leaves a large fortune.

Various estimates have been made of the value of Mr. Lorillard's estate, and, while its exact value at the present time is not known, it is believed that it is more than $25,000,000. As long ago as 1884 it was said to be from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

NEW POSTAL RULING.

New York, July 5.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Postmaster General Smith has decided to debar from second class mail privileges the large class of periodical publications which depend largely on gift enterprises, guessing contests or nominal subscription rates for their circulation. This sweeping reform, designed to put the postal service on a paying basis, is to be ordered next week by a modification of the postal regulations under existing law.

By the new regulations a vast amount of printed matter that now pays for transmission at the rate of one cent will be charged eight cents a pound. The second class matter has grown until it now embraces nearly three-fourths of the entire weight of all mail matter handled by the government, and yet it brings in a revenue of less than $4,000,000 a year, out of the entire postal revenue of more than $110,000,000. While it contains about three-fourths of all the weight, it furnishes only about one-thirtieth of the revenue. To handle and carry the second class matter costs fully $60,000,000 a year above what the government receives for handling and carrying it.

In the revised regulations about to be issued the postmaster general will endeavor to carry out the purpose of Congress and of the executive, by restoring a stricter enforcement of the law. The new order will not interfere with legitimate newspapers and similar periodicals, but it will cut off the abuse by which numerous publications load down the mails with circulations induced wholly by merchandise offers or guessing contests that are either fraudulent in character or reduce the circulation to nominal rates. It is also likely to cut off trial books, which secured admission as second class matter.

Though promulgated next week, the order will probably not be made operative immediately, in order that publishers may have an opportunity to conform to the new requirements.

Hohenlohe Dead.

Berlin, July 6.—Prince Von Hohenlohe, formerly German imperial chancellor, died at Bagatz, Switzerland, last evening.

The Stork Coming.

The Hague, July 5.—The accouchement of Queen Wilhelmina is expected to occur about Christmas.

AMERICAN SOCIETY

In London Gave a Banquet on the Fourth.

London, July 5.—Five hundred persons sat down last night at the banquet of the American Society in London, given at the Hotel Cecil. It was a remarkable gathering. Across the upper end of the great hall and interspersed between the members of the United States embassy and prominent Americans, sat members of parliament and representatives of Great Britain's royal colonies, all partaking with hearty good will in celebrating the one hundred and twenty-fifth birthday of the rebellious sister who founded a new empire in the western world.

Morgan Richards, flanked on the right by Mr. Choate, and on the left by Robert W. Hanbury, M. P., presided. Representatives of India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Cape Colony were present. General Ian Hamilton, who might be taken sentimentally to represent all South Africa, was a prominent figure. Chancellor McCracken, of the University of New York, attended, and scattered through the hall were representatives of all phases of material progress in the United States. The chairman toasted King Edward, the toast meeting with a warm response from the audience, who sang the British national anthem.

Mr. Joseph Parker, minister of the City Temple, who proposed the toast to President McKinley, said in the course of his speech:

"Despite the traditional prejudice, which happily has been weakening during the past century, it is now well recognized that no other nation can sustain the relation to Great Britain which the United States now hold; and, fortunately for the world, Great Britain and the United States now hold the world's peace in the hollow of their hands."

Three cheers were then given for President McKinley, and these were thrice repeated, after which an additional three were given for Old Glory, at the suggestion of James M. Beck, United States assistant attorney-general.

Mr. Hanbury, proposing a toast to the United States ambassador, referred gracefully to the sympathy and joy of the British people in connection with Mrs. McKinley's illness and recovery, adding that the same sympathy, tempered with the most profound sorrow, was extended upon the death of Adelbert Hay, "whose faithful and effective service to British citizens in South Africa will be remembered in Great Britain as long as the memory of the South African war endures."

Turning to more material questions, Mr. Hanbury paid a warm compliment to the United States on the progress of agriculture, "whose progressive work has enabled the British people to feast daily at the overflowing table of America no less surely than the British guests are feasting here to-night."

Speaking as a member of the British board of agriculture, Mr. Hanbury said he regretted greatly the inability of purse that has prevented the British government "from doing as effective work for the benefit of our own farmers."

Mr. Choate, replying, referred to the marvelous material prosperity of the United States. He reminded his British hearers that at the inception of the American republic the best parliamentary friends and defenders of the struggling colonies, Chatham, Burke and Fox, announced principles that had ever since guided Great Britain in dealing with her colonies.

British Press Comment.

London, July 5.—Evidence of the ever-growing interest of things American is to be found in the fact that every London paper this morning publishes a full report of the speeches at the banquet of the American society. Several devoted editorials to the subject, echoing Mr. Choate's observation that the Fourth of July has now become international, and to a large extent an Anglo-American festival.

The Standard says:

"The speeches at the Paris banquet remind us that we are not the only people on terms of close friendship with the United States, yet no other nation can be linked together with the same intimacy that united the Anglo-Saxon communities."

Reviewing the immense progress of the United States, the Standard continues: "With the buoyant strength of youth the Americans are meeting us on our own grounds. They are beating us, not merely in commerce, but in our favorite sports and pastimes; but, as we bear our successes with equanimity, so we endure defeats without bitterness, since we regard the American triumphs with more pride than chagrin. It is not like being beaten by foreigners."

It is the increasing probability of Pennsylvanians carrying off the grand challenge cup which inspires these reflections.

"The Daily Chronicle in a similar editorial, says:

"The subdued exultation of Mr. Choate's speech is largely due to events at Henley. We hope that if Leander is defeated the country will accept the blow with fortitude, although it would be harder to bear than even the American victories on the turf."

Both the Standard and the Daily Chronicle echo yesterday's Times in dwelling on the noble use to which American millionaires put their wealth, in liberally endowing universities and similar public institutions, and bewailing the absence of a similar spirit in Great Britain. The Daily Chronicle says:

"This is a practical reflection, which should make the Fourth of July as stimulating here as it is in America."

THE TWO SHAMROCKS.

Rothesay, Firth of Clyde, July 3.—In order to give the Shamrocks a thorough test in open water, a triangular course well laid out for to-day's race, starting at Garrochhead, thence to Holy Island, around the Erin, thence ten or twelve miles to the southeastward, around the Erin again, and a reach back to the starting point.

Sir Thomas Lipton invited the reporters aboard the Erin to witness the racing, but Mr. Watson cancelled the invitation, desiring to preserve the secrecy with which he has endeavored to surround all the challenger's movements.

The boats fetched out of the bay under jib-headed topsails. A brisk easterly breeze was rippling the water, and gave a fine racing wind all the way down. Although the formal racing commenced off Garrochhead, the boats were sent off from Craigmore Pier in racing order. The challenger took up a position on the weather bow of the older boat as she crossed the line, and rapidly opened a way, the Shamrock I following in her wake. At the finish of the actual racing the Shamrock I led by a minute and a half.

Shamrock I Wins.

Rothesay, Firth of Clyde, July 5.—In a fair trial to-day in a smart breeze the Shamrock beat the Shamrock II. by over 200 yards in a three miles turn to windward. This is the older yacht's most decisive victory over the cup challenger.

AS TO MOROCCO.

Berlin, July 4.—The Vossische Zeitung prints an editorial declaring that Germany, under no conditions would permit France to acquire Morocco or the key to the Mediterranean, near Gibraltar.

"Were either to be acquired," it says, "France would thus drive Italy into the arms of the Triple Alliance and could shut out German ships from the Mediterranean during times of war."

This statement is significant because obviously inspired and the whole article is believed to reflect correctly the views of the German foreign office.

THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

New Combination in Dinner Sets.

American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.

OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—62-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.25
Decorated 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.80
Decorated 5.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 8½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $5.50
Decorated 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle.

This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz: Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free:

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 15, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 19, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 32, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 35, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight rate of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE
Toledo, Ohio.

PRES. SHAFFER FEELS QUITE CONFIDENT

As a Result of the Preliminary Conference That the Whole Trouble Will Be Adjusted.

Pittsburg, July 9.—A more hopeful atmosphere pervaded the headquarters of both the steel combine and the Amalgamated Association to-day.

As the result of the preliminary conference between President Shaffer of the Amalgamated association, and Warner Arms, representing the combine interests, last evening, the whole trouble which yesterday threatened to undo all that had been done toward effecting a peaceable settlement of the strike, was not referred to to-day, and everything pointed to an amicable adjustment of all differences at the general conference arranged for next Thursday in this city.

President Shaffer said he considered the questions to be considered at the conference to be most grave and for that reason he thought it best to call in the general executive board, composed of the highest officers of the association, instead of consulting with the officers who usually meet to consider such questions. This board has only been called together once before and that was during the trouble at the Woods plant at McKeesport, last April. It is composed of President Theodore J. Shaffer, Vice President F. J. Williams, of Birmingham, Ala.; Vice President Clem Jarvis, of Anderson, Ind.; Vice President Charles S. Davis, of Newport, K.; Vice President Walter Larkin, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Vice President John F. Ward, of Youngstown, O.; Vice President John W. Quinn, of Granite City, Ill.; Vice President D. R. Rees, of Pittsburg, and Vice President John Chappell, of Youngstown, O.; secretaries John Williams, M. F. Tighe and V. L. Davis and National Trustees John Pierce and John H. Morgan.

"Our board," said President Shaffer, "will meet the committee representing the combine in conference at the Hotel Lincoln, in this city, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning. I am now pretty well satisfied that the trouble will be settled at this meeting. There seems to be a spirit of fairness prevailing among those to whom I have talked officially on the subject, and I think we will fix matters up. The meeting will be for the signing of the scales for the mills as a whole."

In response to the query as to who would make up the combine committee, Mr. Shaffer said that he did not know. "Do you think President Schwab will be one of them?" was asked.

"I don't know," was his reply.

Among those on the outside, who professed to know, however, it was said that the conference would in this case be governed for the United States Steel Corporation by general officers and not by any of the operating officials of the underlying companies.

Should this be the case, it will mark a decided departure in the method of dealing with labor questions with the Amalgamated Association. The former determination of the officers of the United States Steel Corporation to remain out of such negotiations and allow them to be settled by the officials of the various subsidiary companies will have been entirely changed, and in place the general officers will undertake to settle the labor matters for the entire interests of the greater corporation.

CHURCH DESTROYED.

New York, July 3.—St. Agnes' church, Brooklyn, was destroyed last evening by fire originating

OPENING THE RESERVATIONS

Will Take Place August 6—The Plan to Be Pursued.

Washington, July 8.—The proclamation of President McKinley opening to settlement the lands ceded by Indians in the territory of Oklahoma, has been given to the public. The proclamation covers the cessions made by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians in accordance with the act of March 2, 1895, and those made by the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes in pursuance of the act of June 6, 1900.

The proclamation provides for the opening of the lands in those reservations which are not reserved at 9 o'clock on the 6th of August next, the lands to be open to settlement under homestead and town site laws of the United States.

The proclamation says that beginning on the 10th inst. and ending on the 26th, those who wish to make entry of land under the homestead law shall be registered. The registration will take place at the land offices at Kiowa and Lawton. The registration at each office will be for both land districts.

To obtain registration each applicant will be required to show himself duly qualified to make homestead entry of these lands under existing laws and to give the registering officer such appropriate matters of declaration and identity as will protect the applicant and the government against any attempt at impersonation.

Registration cannot be effected through the use of the mails or the employment of an agent excepting that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors may present their applications through an agent, no agent being allowed to represent more than one soldier. No person will be allowed to register more than once. After being registered applicants will be given certificates, allowing them to go upon the ceded lands and examine them in order to aid them in making an intelligent selection.

It is explicitly stated that "no one will be permitted to make settlement upon any of the lands in advance of the opening provided for," and the statement is added that "during the first sixty days following said opening no one but registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead settlement upon any of said lands and their only right to enter the homestead entry will be allowed by the local land officers or of a solemn declaratory statement duly accepted by such officers."

"The order of applications is to be determined by drawing, the plan for which is described as follows:

"The order in which during the first sixty days following the opening the registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead entry of the lands opened hereunder, will be determined by drawings for both the Reno and Lawton districts publicly held at the United States land office at El Reno, Okla., beginning at 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, July 29, 1901, and continuing for such period as may be necessary to complete the same. The drawing will be had under the supervision and immediate observance of a committee of three persons whose integrity is such as to make their control of the drawing a guaranty of its fairness. The members of this committee will be appointed by the secretary of the Interior, who will prescribe suitable compensation for their services. Preparatory to these drawings the registration officers will, at the close of the registration each day, who shows himself duly qualified, make out a card, which must be signed by the applicant, stating the land district in which he desires to make homestead entry, and giving such a description of the applicant as will enable the local land officers to thereafter identify him. This card will be at once sealed in a separate envelope, upon which will be written or distinguishing label or mark than such as may be necessary to show that it is to go into the drawing for the land district in which the applicant desires to make entry. These envelopes will be separated according to land districts and will be carefully preserved and remain sealed until opened in the course of the drawing as herein provided. When registration is completed, all of these sealed envelopes will be brought together at the place and turned over to the committee in charge of the drawing, who in such manner as in their judgment will be attended with entire fairness and equality of opportunity, shall proceed to draw out and open the separate envelopes and to give to each enclosed card a number in the order in which the envelope containing the same is drawn.

"While the drawings for the two districts will be separately conducted they will occur as nearly at the same time as is practicable. The result of the drawing for each district will be certified by the committee to the officers of the district and will determine the order in which the applicants may make homestead entry of said lands and settlement thereon."

Subsequent proceedings are provided for as follows:

"Applications for homestead entry of said lands during the first sixty days following the opening can be made only by registered applicants and in the order established by the drawing. At each land office, commencing Tuesday, August 6, 1901, at 9 o'clock inclusive, for that district must be presented the applications of those drawing numbers 1 to 156 inclusive, and will be considered in their numerical order during the first day, and the applications of those drawing numbers 125 to 250 inclusive must be presented and will be considered in their numerical order during the second day, and so on at that rate until all of said lands subject to entry under the homestead law and desired thereunder, have been entered, if any applicant fails to appear and present his application for entry when the number assigned to him by the drawing is reached, his right to enter will be passed until after the other applications assigned for that day have been disposed of, when he will be given another opportunity to make entry, failing in which he will be deemed to have abandoned his right to make entry under such drawing. To obtain the allowance of a homestead entry, each applicant must personally present the certificate of registration theretofore issued to him, together with a regular homestead application and the necessary accompanying proofs, and offer the regular land office fees, but an honorably discharged soldier or sailor may file his declaratory statement through the agent representing him at the registration. If any applicant shall register more than once hereunder or in any other than his true name, or shall transfer his registration certificate, he will thereby lose all the benefits of the registration and drawing herein provided for, and will be precluded from entering or settling upon any of said lands during the first sixty days of the said opening.

Lands in the "neutral strip" are to be reserved for location by settlers on those lands for thirty days.

Provision is made for locating town sites. Town site applicants are required to file before the opening of the lands a "written application to that effect declaring by legal subdivisions the lands intended to be affected, and stating fully and under oath the necessity or propriety of founding or establishing a town at such a place. Other registrations for town sites are as follows:

"The local officers will forthwith transmit said petition to the commissioner of the general land office with their recommendation in the premises. Such commissioner, if he believes the public interests will be served thereby will, if the secretary of the interior approve thereof, issue an order withdrawing the lands described in such petition, or any portion thereof from homestead entry and settlement and directing that the same be held for the time being for town site settlement, entry and disposition. In such event, the lands so withheld from homestead entry and settlement will, at the time of said opening and not before, become subject to settlement, entry and disposition under the general town site laws of the United States. None of said ceded lands will be subject to settlement, entry or disposition under such general town site laws except in the manner herein prescribed until after the expiration of sixty days from the time of said opening."

The future disposal of lands is provided for as follows:

"After the expiration of the said period of sixty days, but not before, any of said lands remaining undisposed of may be settled upon, occupied and entered under the general provisions of the homestead and town site laws of the United States, in like manner as if the manner of effecting such settlement, occupancy and entry had not been prescribed herein in obedience to law."

Charges Against Heistand.

Washington, July 8.—Lieutenant Colonel Heistand has been assigned to temporary duty at San Francisco until the War department ascertains the desire of the committee on military affairs of the Senate, which is to make an investigation of certain charges against Colonel Heistand concerning the Manila hemp trade. It has been determined to postpone the investigation until some time in October, and it is probable that the committee will so inform the War department in a short time.

CROWNINSHIELD WAS THE AUTHOR

Of the Famous Dispatch to Admiral Dewey.

Washington, July 9.—Rear-Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, has issued a formal statement to the effect that he is the author of the famous dispatch to Admiral Dewey, ordering him to proceed from Hong Kong to Manila, and there capture or destroy the Spanish fleet. Admiral Crowninshield states that he wrote the dispatch in the White House, and submitted it to both Attorney General Griggs and the President, and that the only change made in the dispatch as he wrote it was the addition of either the word "capture" or the word "destroy." The dispatch, according to Admiral Crowninshield, then was handed to Lieut. Whittelsley, who took it so Secretary Long, and, after the latter had signed it, sent it to Admiral Dewey.

In conclusion, Admiral Crowninshield says that whatever credit comes from having given the order belongs to the President and Secretary Long. Secretary Long said upon this subject:

"My recollection is entirely distinct. Immediately upon declaration of war, I had conferred with the President about an order to Dewey to attack the Spanish fleet at Manila.

"On Sunday morning, April 24, I went to the White House, sat with the President on a sofa in the corridor, and earnestly advised the sending of such an order. But for Admiral Crowninshield's statement I should have said unhesitatingly that I had with me the dispatch which had been prepared in his bureau of navigation, and that, the President approving, I returned to the navy department, and sent it in to the bureau of navigation, to be put in cipher.

"I then went out to drive. As I drove out between 11 and 12 o'clock, I remember passing Admiral Crowninshield. As to what transpired later at the White House at the meeting which he describes, I, of course, have no knowledge.

"It seems to me probable that the President, after his interview with me, sent for some of the cable, and Admiral Crowninshield, and took up the dispatch, which, according to my recollection, had already been prepared, and gave it final consideration. Probably, also, there had been some in Dewey's dispatch of the day before advising up that he had been ordered to get away from Hong Koug."

STAMPED CHECKS.

Washington, July 4.—Such protest has gone up over the announcement that the government would keep all unused imprinted checks turned in for redemption that Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes is considering the question of returning the checks after paying the rebate. It has been the custom of the internal revenue office to retain among its files for record purposes all stamps, checks and other instruments that have been redeemed. It was intended to follow the same course with stamped checks, and the various collectors of internal revenue were instructed accordingly.

It now turns out that hundreds of firms have great quantities of imprinted check books, and that they would sustain quite a loss if the bank checks were not returned to them after being redeemed. Commissioner Yerkes has instructed his assistants to see if they can devise some scheme by which the redeemed checks can be returned to their owners without embarrassing the department or leaving it unprotected.

Commissioner Yerkes says that he is not responsible for requirements laid down in the act repealing the taxes. He has no discretion in the matter, but must carry out the provisions of the law. The internal revenue collectors in different parts of the country had little trouble in putting into effect the new law, only two or three complaints having been received yesterday, and those relating to the failure of new stamps to arrive.

There was much confusion in the postal service, however, and no less than 300 telegrams were received during the day by Postmaster General Smith from postmasters who wanted further information. It seems that there was a delay in sending out official notices to postmasters to the effect that the tax on money orders was lifted on June 30. Several hundred postmasters did not receive notification to this effect, and yesterday they deluged the department for instructions.

DAWES RESIGNS.

Washington, July 6.—Chas. G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, has tendered his resignation to the President, to take effect October 1 next. In answer to an inquiry, Mr. Dawes said:

"I have resigned because of my intention to be a candidate before the people of Illinois for the United States Senate. It would not be possible for me, during the next year, to make a canvass for the Senate and at the same time administer to my own satisfaction the important and responsible office I now hold. I am influenced solely in this action by what seems to me the plain proprieties of the situation."

Mr. Dawes' term of office would not have expired until January 1, 1903.

Mr. Dawes entered the office of comptroller of the currency January 1, 1898, succeeding James H. Eckles.

DINNER TO GOMEZ.

Washington, July 4.—President McKinley gave a dinner at the White House last night in honor of General Maximo Gomez. The affair was without political significance and was given as a mark of courtesy to the distinguished Cuban and to enable him to meet some of the officials of this government. Only gentlemen were invited, the guests including members of the cabinet now in the city, representatives of the army and navy and a few others. White lilies and maiden hair ferns were the chief decorations of the table, which was set in the private dining room. The Marine band played. After the dinner the guests retired to the portico and enjoyed their cigars in the open air.

Later in the evening General Gomez and those who came to Washington with him returned to New York.

EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Washington, July 6.—The navy department has issued formal orders re-establishing the European station, with Rear Admiral J. B. Cromwell in command. The cruiser Chicago is ordered to proceed from Rio and will be the flagship of the admiral. The Albany and Nashville have sailed from Singapore, en route for the new station.

The headquarters of the squadron will be designated by Admiral Cromwell and probably will be in the Mediterranean.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, P.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

FREE TRADE

Asked by Porto Rico in Compliance With the Foraker Law.

San Juan, July 5.—In a joint session, lasting three hours, the Porto Rican assembly yesterday unanimously passed the free trade resolution. The assembly hall was crowded with people, and cheers greeted the announcement that Governor Allen had signed the resolution. The free trade resolution begins with a preamble, in which reference is made to section 3 of the Foraker law. The resolution then continues:

"The Porto Rican assembly, in extra session, and acting pursuant to the instructions of congress, does hereby notify the President of the United States that, by virtue of the Hollander act and other acts, it has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of insular government, and it hereby directs that a copy of this joint resolution be presented to the President of the United States, and it requests that Governor Allen deliver the resolution in question to President McKinley, to the end that the proclamation may be made by him, and if it shall seem wise and proper to the President of the United States, the assembly requests that his proclamation be issued on July 25, as that day is being established a Porto Rican holiday, to commemorate the anniversary of the coming of the American flag."

Governor Allen personally read a message before the assembly, in which he exhaustively reviewed the financial situation of the island, and showed that Porto Rico possessed abundant revenues for its needs without drawing upon customs receipts.

Mr. Hollander's report on the island's resources from which revenue could be derived was considered sufficiently definite to warrant the joint resolution in favor of free trade.

The resolution was introduced to the house by Senor Morales.

Mr. Hollander, in a long speech, reviewed the workings of the new tax law and explained the new system of taxation. He said:

"Present conditions make this joint resolution possible, and the insular treasury can henceforth dispense with the revenues accruing from Porto Rican customs."

Several other lengthy speeches were made. The resolution passed at 12:45, and was signed by Governor Allen.

This action of the assembly is considered to be the most important taken by it since the inauguration of Governor Allen.

WILL REFUND $450,000.

Washington, July 8.—Mr. Tracewell, the comptroller of the treasury, has decided that the secretary of the treasury has authority under the law to refund to LaSalles & Co., of New York, the duties paid by them on sugar imported from Porto Rico between the date the treaty of Paris took effect and the date of the approval of the Foraker act. The duties so paid amounted to over $450,000. This decision is based upon the recent interpretation of the supreme court. Other claims are on file for refunds amounting to about $1,500,000.

WILL REVIVE GRECIAN GAMES IN CHICAGO

Chicago, July 9.—The secretary of state at Springfield to-day granted articles of incorporation to the Olympian Games association, capitalized at $200,000. W. R. Harper, of the University of Chicago, Volney W. Foster and John Barton Payne are the incorporators. The object of the association is to hold a great international athletic meet, during which the Grecian games will be revived in Chicago, in 1903. Plans for an immense stadium in which the games and other details of the enterprise soon will be in the hands of the committees.

MRS. NATION AGAIN.

St. Louis, July 6.—Mrs. Carrie Nation's threat to wreck the saloon of Oheim Bros., in Walnut street, last night, resulted in her arrest by the police. She was conveyed in a patrol wagon to the central district station, but was released by Captain Reynolds, who informed her that if she created another disturbance, she would be locked up.

Mrs. Nation was in town a few hours, being on her way to Crawfordsville, Ind. As she passed Oheim Bros', saloon she turned to some men standing near, began lecturing them about the drink habit. Her words were spoken in a loud tone and a crowd soon gathered. Taking from her hand-bag a nickel-plated hatchet, which she is selling as a souvenir of her saloon wrecking career in Kansas, she brandished it, and started for the front door of the saloon. She was stopped by the men. Fearing that she might carry her threats into execution, the bartender called a policeman. He arrested the woman. Some one in the crowd recognized Mrs. Nation, and informed the officer who she was. While waiting for the wagon, Mrs. Nation addressed the crowd, which by this time numbered 500.

At the station, Mrs. Nation vehemently arraigned the police department for not putting down the liquor traffic. She was finally allowed to depart after being warned that she would be locked up if she created another disturbance.

Mrs. Nation departed for Crawfordsville, Ind., later, where she is to stand trial for attempting to wreck a saloon several days ago.

PINGREE FUNERAL.

Detroit, Mich., July 6.—When the beautiful strains of "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" swelled through the Pingree homestead this afternoon, the beginning of the funeral services over Hazen S. Pingree, former governor of Michigan, the house was crowded to its utmost capacity with those who has known and loved the dead man.

In life, Mr. Pingree's house was never closed to the public, and it was so in death. All for whom room could be found were permitted entrance. The services were held in the east drawing room. Scriptural reading broke the hush which followed the hymn, and then Rev. Reed Stuart, a Unitarian minister, and Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, a Congregationalist, spoke on the life and works of the dead statesman. After a prayer, the singing of "Lead Kindly Light," ended the services.

Slowly and reverently the casket was borne from the house to a flag-draped caisson, drawn by four horses. Escorting Gov. Bliss and staff, the First regiment Michigan National Guard and the First battalion Michigan Naval Reserves, the cortege passed slowly down the broad avenue, past thousands of membebrs of various civic organizations who were drawn up at a salute on one side of the avenue. As the caisson rolled by, each organization fell in behind it, marching to the solemn tones of the dirge played by the bands. The interment was at Elmwood cemetery, and the services there were in charge of the Scottish Rite Masons and the G. A. R.

BRYAN CONFIRMS

Story of an Attempt by Aguinaldo's Agents

TO SECURE FROM HIM A PROMISE

For Which They Would Have Contributed $100,000 to His Campaign Fund.

Chicago, July 9.—A special dispatch from Salem, Ill., to the Record-Herald follows:

William J. Bryan confirmed yesterday the statement that Aguinaldo's agents attempted to corrupt him during the last Presidential campaign.

Mr. Bryan read carefully the article published Sunday throughout the country. He nodded affirmatively as his eyes passed over the statement that told of the perfidy of the leader of the Filipinos. When he had finished and had laid down the paper, he said:

"Yes, that statement is substantially correct."

Mr. Bryan then explained how the offer was made and refused. Some time before the emissaries of Aguinaldo called at the Hoffman House in New York last fall Mr. Bryan received a letter telling him that Aguinaldo's representatives would call and that they would make the proposition to Mr. Bryan that Aguinaldo would give $100,000 to the Democratic campaign fund.

In addition they would promise for the Filipino leader that he would surrender in the event that the Nebraskan was elected and that the surrender would be immediate and unconditional. In return they would exact a promise that a reasonable form of government founded on the principles in force in the United States be given the Filipinos.

Therefore, when the Filipino agents appeared at the Hoffman House Mr. Bryan was ready for them. He refused to see them. They clamored for an audience with some one who represented Mr. Bryan. To all these appeals the Nebraskan was heedless. He not only refused to see them but he refused to delegate to any one authority to consider any proposition that they might make.

Finally, after trying to the utmost to get to Mr. Bryan and put the proposition before him, they abandoned the plan and took the advice of the attaches of the national headquarters staff, which was to leave New York and report to their principals that the Democrats would have nothing to do with the overtures made.

Mr. Bryan said here yesterday: "I was prompted to refuse to meet them, so that my opponents could not have the opportunity to misconstrue or misrepresent the objects of such a conference. I would not consider the proposition which they were anxious to make in person for the reason that I considered it my duty to act as I did."

WHITE TO RESIGN.

Ambassador Expected to Retire Next Year.

Berlin, July 9.—Although the United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, quite recently denied to the correspondent of the Associated Press that he intends to resign, the correspondent now learns from a close personal friend of Mr. White that he will resign next year upon reaching his 70th year.

Mr. White's decision to resign was taken before the news of his son's suicide yesterday reached him, but it is believed that the son's death renders Mr. White's decision irrevocable.

Mr. White is at present staying at Sassnitz, island of Ruegen, in the Baltic. Therefore, he was personally inaccessible to the correspondent of the Associated Press.

Horace White, of Syracuse, cabled to Secretary Jackson, early this morning the news of the death of Frederick D. White, but did not say he had committed suicide. The correspondent, after receiving details of F. D. White's death, wired to Ambassador White, at 9 o'clock this morning, and has just received a reply from Mrs. White, saying:

"Your telegram, fortunately, has not reached Mr. White. We have no details as yet."

The correspondent understands that Mr. White is greatly shocked and nervously depressed at the death of his son. Mrs. White, therefore, fearing the result upon her husband, has thus far withheld the news of their son's suicide, intending to break it gently to Mr. White.

Telegrams of sympathy are being sent from Berlin to Sassnitz, one of the first being from the German foreign minister.

SANTIAGO'S FIESTA.

Santiago de Cuba, July 5.—This city has enjoyed two days of celebration, conducted on the most elaborate scale since the war.

On Wednesday, the anniversary of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, there was a yacht excursion to the Spanish wrecks, where a salute was fired and an oration delivered by a local Spaniard on the wreck of the Almirante Oquendo.

The speaker said he was sorry the grand ships of the Spanish navy had been destroyed; that he declared himself greatly pleased with the administration of the Americans, and asserted that the outcome of the war would be beneficial to Cuba.

Yesterday there was a demonstration of unprecedented interest by the Americans. The Cubans participated, and a crowd of several thousands, by unanimous vote, declared that the Fourth of July ought to be a permanent holiday throughout the Cuban republic.

Last night a banquet was given at the Cosmopolitan club, and a fine display of fireworks followed.

CUBA'S VOTING LAW.

Havana, July 8.—The Cuban constitutional convention has not yet arrived at an understanding regarding the electoral law. Several meetings were held last week, but very little interest was manifested in the proceedings, many of the delegates being absent. The conservatives are quite hopeless with respect to the rescinding of the universal suffrage clause, and they are now endeavoring to secure a plural vote for property holders and for professional and business men. In this they are strongly opposed by the radicals.

An objection has recently been raised against drawing up the electoral law until the United States government has approved the constitution, the argument being that it would be useless to draft laws based upon the constitution if Washington is going to make changes in this instrument.

KANSAS LIQUOR CASE.

Fort Scott, Kan., July 8.—A jury of prominent business men took four minutes to find one of the state's new liquor laws, passed as a result of Mrs. Nation's crusade, unconstitutional. It was the "inquisition" law, which authorizes the county attorneys to summon and examine witnesses touching their knowledge of the violation of the law.

Dan F. Campbell, an attorney, who was summoned, refused to testify and was arrested. The jury acquitted him, though he admitted the charge.

GOVERNMENT MUST GUARANTEE

Large Orders Before Carnegie People Will Enlarge Armor Plant.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 9.—An official of the Carnegie Steel company was the authority for a statement to-day that the Carnegie Steel company will not undertake any considerable extensions to its armor plant at Homestead unless the government makes provision for taking a considerably larger tonnage than it has done hertofore. This statement was given out as a result of the request of Rear Admiral O'Neal that the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies enlarge so as to produce armor now contracted for in quicker time.

The official called attention to the fact that the mills have for some time been making 60,000 tons per annum while the contracts for the federal government have aggregated 2,500 tons, so that had it not been for foreign orders the mills would have been idle a large part of the time. However, some improvements are being made in the mills that will enable a larger production and within a short time it is expected to be able to deliver 300 tons monthly instead of 200 as is now being done.

COUNTING MILLIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO MINT

San Francisco, July 9.—The federal officers who are investigating the shortage of $30,000 in the mint have employed an expert accountant to go over the books, and also have ordered a recount of the $47,000,000 in the vaults. When the shortage was discovered, the gold was counted by sacks, but every sack is now to be opened and the gold counted by weighing. This cannot be done in less than a week. No arrest has yet been mad in connection with the affair.

WHEAT BURNED.

Kansas Farmers Suffer a Severe Loss From Fire.

Great Bend, Kan., July 9.—Fifteen thousand acres of wheat went up in flames here, yesterday afternoon. The fire was started by an unknown man throwing a lighted cigar into a field of wheat stubble. Everything was as dry as tinder, and soon a destructive fire was in progress.

All residents here left their work and exhausted every known method for fighting fires, but to no avail, and it was late in the evening before the fire was under control.

Roughly estimated the loss in wheat will aggregate 300,000 bushels, nearly all of which was in stack.

STRANGE STORY.

New York, July 6.—A woman who, with almost her last breath, held to the story that she was the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, is dead in this city, having expired in the German hospital, a victim of the heat and of insufficient nutriment. Through the charity of a doctor who believed her story implicitly and who learned of her demise, her body will not be buried in Potter's field, but it will be buried this afternoon in Calvary cemetery.

The woman who was known as Sophia Adelaide, and Mrs. Keat, always insisted that as an infant she was taken from her royal mother and in her place was substituted the daughter of Prince Albert by his morganatic wife, the Countess DeReuss. Up to the time, it is said, of her coming to America, which was shortly after the death of John Brown, the queen's Highland attendant, Sophia Adelaide received remittances in Paris or wherever she might be, through the Rev. Ward Bourie, of Coles Hill, England. When these remittances stopped and she inquired into the cause she found that Mr. Bouvie was dead and thenceforth the remittances were paid to her by John Brown himself, it is said. At his death they ceased altogether. She made several ineffectual attempts to obtain a settlement, and when these failed she came to this country and brought out a book, which, it is said, had been suppressed in England and Germany. It contained her contentions.

WOMEN MAY DRINK.

Denver, Col., July 4.—Colorado women have the same privileges as men of entering saloons, wine rooms and restaurants and calling for any kind of drinks they wish. Judge Palmer decided the question yesterday in a suit to test the power of the city to close restaurants that sell liquor with meals on Sunday.

The ruling is a victory for the restaurants. In deciding the case Judge Palmer held that a restaurant may sell liquors to its patrons on Sunday, that the city ordinance prohibiting wine rooms and the sale of liquor to women is unconstitutional, that women may enter saloons and saloonkeepers may sell to them beer and whisky the same as to men; that saloonkeepers may conduct wine rooms in connection with their saloons and in them serve drinks to men and women.

The decision concludes: "Any enactment relative to the sale of liquor whereby a woman is prohibited from purchasing liquors under the same circumstances as a man is in violation of her rights under the equal suffrage constitutional provision and is in violation of the right given a saloonkeeper to sell to a woman as well as to a man. By that act the last vestige of inequality between man and woman under the laws of the state of Colorado was swept away."

TO DOWER BRIDES.

Chicago, July 4.—Maidens of Japan, who succeed in interesting young Japanese students long enough to induce them to get married, will be rewarded in the near future with matrimonial dowries by the mikado's government, if the plans of leading Japanese statesmen prove as successful as expected, according to Secretary Yomma, of the Japanese consulate in Chicago.

What led the secretary to make the announcement as to the prospective husband bounty bill was the published account of the lecture in which Professor Starr, of the University of Chicago, made the sensational statement before his class in anthropology that the marvelous advance of the Japanese in the learning and civilization of the western countries had proved too rapid and was making them the victims of an epidemic of brain fever that threatened their extinction as a nation.

"Statistics show that students in Japan are affected more by eye troubles from over-study than by brain fever," said Secretary Yomma. "It is true that our young men are very studious, but our young women are not expected to be scholars. They are encouraged in the cultivation of feminine graces and charms, and it is becoming a fad with some of our statesmen to advocate a liberal marriage bounty for the maiden who proves herself sufficiently fascinating to cause a young man at college to forsake his books long enough to get married."

FAILURES THIS YEAR

Number Larger, But the Amount of Liabilities Below Last Year.

Reports to R. G. Dun & Co. show commercial failures for the half year of 1901, 5,8804, with liabilities of $71,644,244, against 5,362 in the same months last year for $100,570,134. After deducting the 45 banking defaults for $15,839,534, and 305 brokerage failures with liabilities of $9,240,435, there remains of strictly commercial insolvencies 1,265 in manufacturing for $21,691,048 and 4,189 traders owing $24,864,207; which compare most favorably with 1,152 manufacturers for $24,605,465 and 3,915 traders owing $29,019,641 last year. By a curious coincidence liabilities in each of the four classes varied little from $25,000,000 in 1900, although in number the extremes were 30 and 3,915. This year the disasters from speculation and corner—Cash and July, 47c; Sept., 49c; Dec., 46¾c.

Oats—Cash, 30c; July and Sept., 30¼c.

Rye—50c.

Clover seed—Cash, prime, $6.50; Oct., $5.60.

Timothy seed—$2.10.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day.	July 8
Cash	64¾	64¾	64½	64¾	65	
July	64½	65	64½	64¾	65	
September	65¾	65¾	65¼	65¾	65¾	
December	67¾	67¾	67¼	67½	68¼	
Corn—						
July	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	50¼	
September	51¾	51¾	51½	51½	51¾	

CHICAGO.

Wheat—						
July	63¾	65¾	63¾	63¾	63½	
September	63¾	64¾	63¾	63¾	64¾	
October	64¾	65¾	64¼	64¾	64¾	
Corn—						
July	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼	46¾	
September	48¾	49¼	48¾	49¼	48¾	
Oats—						
July	30	30¼	29¾	29¾	29¼	
September	30	30¾	30	30¾	30	
October	30¾	31	30¾	30¾	30¾	

Pork—July, new, 1 bbl., $17.50. NEW YORK.

Wheat—						
July	70½	70½	70	70	70¼	
September	69¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	70¾	
December	71¾	72¾	71¾	71¾	72¾	
Corn—						
July	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	50¼	
September	51¾	51¾	51½	51½	51¾	

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—						
July	60½	60¾	60¼	60¾	60½	
September	61¾	62¼	61¾	61¾	61¾	
December	64	64¾	64	64¼	64¾	

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—						
July	60¾	61¼	60¾	60¾	61¼	
September	60¾	61¾	60¾	61	61¾	

DULUTH.

Wheat—						
July	64	65¼	64	64¾	64¾	
September	63	63¾	63	63	63¾	

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
July	$13.60	$13.75	$13.60	$13.70	$13.80
September	13.90	13.92	13.87	13.90	14.00
October	13.90			13.90	14.00
Lard—					
July	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.47	8.35
September	8.37	8.40	8.30	8.32	8.37
October	8.35	8.35	8.47	8.50	8.35
Ribs—					
July	7.87			7.85	7.85
September	7.92	7.97	7.87	7.90	7.90
October	7.85	7.87	7.82	7.82	7.87

Chicago.

Chicago, July 9.—Wheat—Shorts have been influenced to-day by the strength of coarse grains and there has been an advance in spite of large receipts and weakness abroad. The feature has been covering by Patten, Friedman, Harrott and Hessler interests, and all the buying has been based on strength in other pits. Worlds visible decreased over 4,000,000; clearances were 685,000 bushels; primary receipts 585,000; against 864,000 last year. Weather conditions as fine for wheat as they are poor for corn, and oats market finally closed with advance lost, the late trading being very small.

Corn at its best was 1 to 1½c advance over all. There has been some profit taking, and a slight recession from the top. The weather was worse rather than better, no rain and exceptionally high temperature. Temperatures as high as 104 at several points. Speculative market is now too large and general to follow individual trading. In a general way there has been a great deal of buying by local longs and continued buying by the west. Receipts were 272 cars, the estimate 265 cars; clearances 374,000 bu. Primary receipts about half as large as last year. Western offerings of cash corn small.

Oats at one time were 3c over Monday, but lost this on profit taking by longs. There was no big a trade to follow. Weather was the influence; hot and dry, with crop advices worse than at any time so far. Receipts were 131 cars; estimate 55 cars. There was practically no selling by commission interests. St. Louis realized on a long line.

Provisions—Have been weak for nearby futures, but strong for January. Futures has been the liquidation of a line of lard, supposed to be Patten holding. Selling has been my Farnumand, by Hately, and has aggregated 5000 tirces. Wolff has taken almost all of it and pays cash for last night. The January strength has been corn and oats on theory that a loss of the coarse grains would mean higher priced hogs next season.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, July 9.—Noon.—Money on call steady at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange easier with actual business in bankers bills at $4.83@4.87½ for demand and at $4.85@4.85½ for 60 days. Posted rates $4.84 and $4.88. Commercial bills, $4.81¾@4.84¾. Silver certificates, unquoted. Bar silver, 59¾c. Mexican dollars, 46¾c.

New York, July 9.—Wall st.—Heavy blocks of stocks were thrown on the market at the opening on outside orders as a result of yesterday's slump here, and further declines in London this morning, but supporting orders were on the market, which resisted the decline. Louisville was the severest sufferer with a loss of 3%. There were wide openings in the grangers, Pacifics and Southwesterns. Six thousand shares of Union Pacific sold at 101 to 101¾, compared with 102 last night; 3,500 shares of Atchison sold at 80¾ to 81¾, compared with 82¾ last night, 20 shares of St. Paul sold at 162½ to 163¾, compared with 165 last night, and 1,000 shares of Southern Pacific sold at 52½ to 53, compared with 53¾ last night. Supporting orders were evident in United States Steel, in which the opening quotations on the sale of 10,000 shares were 42¾ to 43¼, compared with 43¾ last night. Losses were about 1 point. Material statements should have the effect of the support, rallies running to 1½% in Louisville, Southern Pacific and Texas & Pacific.

Very large buying orders for both accounts were executed in some of the western, Pacific and eastern stocks, causing material rallies, in which St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Atchison, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Texas & Pacific and Louisville figured for 2@2½ points. The United States Steel stocks rallied 1¾ each.

Meanwhile there were some declines at other points, conspicuously weak issues being Rock Island preferred, Northern and Baltimore & Ohio, which lost 2@2¾ points.

By 11 o'clock speculation had acquired a good tone all around and the Southern and Southwestern railroads were strong, strongly. Illinois Central advanced 2¾ on the new stock issue and St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pfd. 1¾, on the dividend declaration, while the general list of prices was then well above last night.

Trading continued in good volume, and there was no impairment of the recovered advances, the rise over yesterday's close reaching from 1@2 points in Union Pacific, St. Paul, Sugar, Atchison pfd, U. S. Steel and the local tractions. A factor in sustaining prices was the easier tone of money, call rates ruling at 2 per cent. There were price concessions before noon running to a point in Missouri Pacific. Bonds were weak.

The slight reactionary tendency of the market was soon arrested, scale buying orders being executed on the way down which caused a speedy rally. Room traders bid up the speculative favorites when the bears attempted to cover and the commission houses were more generally in view of inside support extended to the leaders. Comparison with the opening prices showed gains of between 2 and 4 points generally, with St. Paul, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific, Louisville and Atchison leading.

The nervous feeling caused on the stock market by yesterday's violent slump in prices was relieved by the prompt recovery after the opening dip this morning. The recovery was due to powerful support in the shape of buying orders from bankers and syndicates whose great projects would be endangered if liquidation were forced. As a result ow eagerness to sell and strenuous efforts from other quarters to buy there were wide openings in stocks of the grangers. The opening prices were generally lowest and the determined buying often prices steadily to well above last night where they were held quite firmly with much less selling to be absorbed.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Washington, July 8.—To-day's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $175,814,400; gold, $101,469,576.

Ingersoli Memorial association appointed committee to organize stock company to build temple.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, July 6.—Bradstreet's says: Hot weather, holidays and stock-taking, the first named particularly, have limited trade in the period under review and caused a practical suspension of industrial activity in many cities. Against this seemingly unfavorable feature, however, is to be noted the fact that a good business has been done in all kinds of seasonable products at retail, and the check to trade at wholesale has been largely a postponement rather than an actual elimination of possible business.

The feature in retail trade this week has been the very large distribution of all classes of summer goods, induced by the hot spell. Wholesale distribution has been comparatively limited, but it is to be noted that western jobbers have experienced a good reassorting based on the weather conditions. The textile condition is fully as favorable as a week ago. Cotton goods production has felt the influence of regularly planned curtailment, and, in addition, has been affected by shut downs, due to the heat. The tone of values is firmer, and the outlook is regarded as encouraging.

The boot and shoe trade is in good shape. Manufacturers are making good sales and get the prices they demand, and would be freer buyers of leather were it not that dealers are slow to permit this in view of the firm tone of hides and the feeling that an upward tendency in the finished product may shortly ensue.

In the iron and steel trades strikes and weather have been features leading to unsettlement, but just how much idleness is due to the demand of labor organizations is hard to measure, because shut-downs of iron and steel m